COLONIST CHRISTMAS NUMBER . . NOW READY

The Daily Colonist.

THE LARGEST AND BEST selected stock of :: :: :: Chemicals and Toilet Articles in the Province at CAMPBELL'S PRESCRIPTION STORE, cor. Fort and Douglas Sts. INSPECTION INVITED.

VOL LXXIII.---NO. 32. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY JANUARY 18, 1895. THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

In a Friendly Way

Let us ask you to note carefully that lot of Ornaments, Fine Silver Buckles and other jewelry that we are showing. The goods are exceedingly pretty, novel and stylish. See them, anyhow. : : : : : : : : :

CHALLONER & MITCHELL,

The Jewellers, 47 Government Street.

"EL TRUNFO"

HAVANA CIGARS

Why do all connoisseurs smoke the above brand? Because the standard of tobacco is kept up, and culls are never found.

SOLD BY ALL TOBACCONISTS,

AND WHOLESALE BY

THE HUDSON'S BAY CO.

JUST RECEIVED

EX STEAMSHIP MIOWERA.

CHOICE AUSTRALIAN

CREAMERY BUTTER

IN 56 POUND PACKAGES

AT

SIMON LEISER & CO.

oc18

BUY LIBBY, McNEILL & LIBBY'S WORLD-FAMOUS

Corned Beef . . .
Roast Beef . . . .
Lunch Tongues.
Etc., etc . . . . . .

NOT DEARER THAN OTHERS, BUT BETTER.

ja1

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO.

SIR W. P. HOWLAND, President. | J. K. MACDONALD, Managing Director.

Issues policies on the most approved plans, free from any restrictions as to residence, travel or occupation.

Absolutely non-forfeitable.

Extended Insurance and Surrender Value granted after two premiums have been paid.

Before insuring see specimen copies of policies and compare rates.

J D. BREEZE, General Agent for B. C. Vancouver.

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SECURITY

Is the most important feature in handling condensed milk. Your customers cannot afford to take any chances with milk that is being fed to babies.

"Reindeer" Brand Condensed Milk

Is recommended by eminent physicians as being especially adapted for FOOD FOR INFANTS.

EVERY TIN IS GUARANTEED

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED – Waitress. Apply Balmoral Hotel. ja18 4t

WANTED—Butcher—Man with wife preferred. Apply Hotel Victoria, Room 23. ja18

FOR SALE—A lady wishes to sell her splendid piano (baby grand); cost $1000; will sell cheap. Apply Piano, Colonist office. ja18-3t

PROF. OLIVER will give a grand masque ball on Tuesday evening, February 22nd; four handsome prizes will be given; good music in attendance. ja18-1t

TO whom it may concern—I have discontinued the American Lunch Room, Johnson street, and have leased the Russ House, 30 and 32 Johnson street, where I will be pleased to see all my old friends and the public generally; meals served at all hours for 15c. and up; rooms 15c. and up. ja18-1t

COUGHS AND COLDS ARE CURED BY LONDON HOSPITAL COUGH CURE,

COCHRANE & MUNN, SOLE AGENTS.

CARD OF THANKS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

Although not successful, I take the earliest opportunity of thanking you very sincerely for the honor you have done me in polling the number of votes on my behalf.

Obediently yours,

ja18 1t HEDLEY CHAPMAN.

B. C. R. A. MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the members of the British Columbia Rifle Association will be held at the Drill Hall, Victoria, on Friday, the 25th January, instant, at 8 p.m.

E. H. FLETCHER, Hon. Secretary.

Victoria, 16th January, 1895. ja18-4t eod

BY W. FURNIVAL & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

Sale of New and Second-hand Furniture, Pictures, Mouldings, Clothing, Etc.

At their Mart, 88 Johnson St.,

TO-DAY (FRIDAY) AT 2 P.M.

Consisting of lounges, upholstered wire frame chair, wicker easy chair, upholstered oak rocker, solid black walnut marble-top bedroom suite, box and top mattresses, iron bedstead, Dominion springs, toiletware, tapestry carpets, Japanese portieres, pictures, latest improved Domestic sewing machine, cedar bookcase and writing desk combined, dinner sets, individual plates and other crockery, coal oil stove, perambulator, rifle (Winchester), telescope and other articles too numerous to mention. Also one general purpose horse. Terms cash.

ja18 W. FURNIVAL & CO., Auctioneers.

NOT RESPONSIBLE.

BARQUE CARMONEY, Capt. Jno. Smyth.

Neither the Captain nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the above vessel without their written order. R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd., Agents.

ja17

THE VICTORIA

Liberal Conservative Asso'n.

Owing to the public meeting called for Tuesday Evening, the 15th instant, the meeting of the Victoria Liberal Conservative Association announced for that date is hereby adjourned for one week, and will be held on

Tuesday, 22nd Instant, at 8 p m.

By order. A. STEWART POTTS, Secretary.

ja9-td

PULMONIC COUGH CURE

For Recent and Chronic COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE,

HALL & CO., PROPRIETORS,

Clarence Block, Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

160 ACRES first-class farming land three miles from Chilliwack Town, easily worked and well drained, 15 acres cleared, balance light brush; will exchange for improved city property.

HEISTERMAN & CO., 75 Government Street.

NOTICE.

ASSESSMENT ACT.

Notice is hereby given that an adjourned Court of Revision and Appeal for Victoria City will be holden at 46 Langley Street, Victoria City, on Saturday, the 26th day of January, at 11 o'clock a.m.

S. PERRY MILLS, Judge of the Court of Revision and Appeal.

January 9th, 1895. ja9-2w-d&w

Flagship on the Atlantic.

HALIFAX, Jan. 17.—The naval authorities have received word that H.M.S. Crescent will succeed the Blake as flagship on this station.

Died of Heart Failure.

OSHAWA, Jan. 16.—George Orsotv, a highly respected resident of the township of East Whitby, died suddenly at Raglan of heart failure.

FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Convoked in the Palace of Versailles Elects Faure to Succeed Perier.

An August and Imposing Gathering—The Result Causes Little Excitement.

PARIS, Jan. 17. — The revolutionary socialists sent out a manifesto yesterday in which they denounced Casimir-Perier as the representative of financial feudalism. They appealed to the people to obliterate the Bourgois government and to erect in its place the Social Republic, not hesitating to use violence if the men in power offered resistance. The manifesto had some effect upon the lower classes and increased the general feeling of uneasiness. M. Le Pine, prefect of police, at once took steps to suppress disorder at short notice in any part of the city. Late last night it was announced that Waldeck-Rousseau had decided to be a candidate for the presidency. His reached this decision after mature consideration and consultation with his friends.

M. Francois Felix Faure, member of the chamber of deputies for Seine Inferieure, was to-day elected president of the French Republic to succeed M. Casimir-Perier, whose resignation was read in the chamber yesterday.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Duke of Orleans said in an interview in Dover last evening: "I came here to be near my beloved France and to learn as early as possible of the progress of events and to give instructions to my supporters. Should an opportunity arise in which I could serve my country, I would be at the disposal of France and my friends."

The Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says when Perier heard of the scene in the chamber of deputies caused by the reading of the president's resignation, he broke down and cried bitterly. His physicians say he needs absolute rest. A large force of detectives has gone to Versailles to watch the movements of the anarchists, fears of bomb throwing being entertained. The royalists are active.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 17.—The day opened quiet and nothing in the appearance or demeanor of the people either in Paris or Versailles indicated that the country was on the eve of an election to fill the highest office in the nation, which had been voluntarily vacated by a President elected a little more than six months ago. Except that a force of soldiers was massed at each of the railway stations and four sappers and miners were guarding each railway bridge and grade crossing between Paris and Versailles, there was nothing to show that anything extraordinary was going on or anything unusual was even contemplated.

Each detachment at the stations and each guard of Sappers and Miners at the crossings was surrounded by an admiring group of small boys; but beyond this no interest was publicly evinced in the event of the day; very few persons arrived at Versailles before noon, but after that hour every railway train arriving here was packed with senators, deputies, newspaper reporters and sightseers. A small crowd stood opposite the entrance to the palace through which the senators and deputies passed and watched them enter. There was no demonstration of enthusiasm either at the station or at the palace. Small groups of spectators were assembled at the approaches to the palace and the railway station as the first of the senators and deputies—few in number—began to arrive.

At 11 o'clock a number of telegraph operators with their apparatus were installed at the palace. Hundreds of attaches arrived and the printing presses were made ready to record the official report of the national convention. M. Challemel-Lacour, president of the senate, accompanied by his official secretaries, started from Paris for Versailles at 8:50 this morning, and upon his arrival was conveyed to the palace in an open carriage. Workmen had been engaged all night in fitting up the hall in the palace in which the national assembly was to sit with furniture and hangings from the Garde Meuble. A force of 500 detectives arrived here from Paris early in the morning and the strength of the regular police force was greatly increased, it being feared that the anarchists might seize the opportunity afforded by the crisis to indulge in bomb-throwing and other pastimes peculiar to them; but the fears were groundless as nothing worse than socialist vaporings occurred throughout the day.

The national assembly convoked in the palace of Versailles for the purpose of electing a president to succeed M. Casimir-Perier, was called to order by M. Challemel-Lacour at 1.10 p m. M. Challemel-Lacour in a brief speech announced the resignation of President Casimir-Perier and read the text of the articles of the legislation regulating the election of a president. As soon as the presiding officer had ceased speaking, M. Michelin, socialist, sprang to his feet and flourished a copy of a motion for the revision of the legislation, shouting, "We ought not to have a president."

M. de Beaudry Sasson, legitimist, demanded the right to be heard, and in spite of the storm of protests from all parts of the hall insisted on speaking from his place. While persisting in speaking he waved aloft a document which he declared contained a proposition to re-establish the monarchy. The protests had in the meantime become so vehement that they rendered his remarks inaudible, and after repeated vain attempts to make himself heard he deposited the document upon the table, but it was contemptuously pushed aside by M. Challemel-Lacour, while the Republicans and members of the centre made the hall ring with cheers. Nothing daunted, M. de Beaudry Sasson produced a volume containing rules governing the proceedings of the national convention and demanded a hearing respecting the breach of regulations which had been committed. The President remained obdurate and the fiery Legitimist seeing that his efforts to make a speech were hopeless finally subsided. Lots were drawn at 1:10 p.m. for the thirty-six scrutators to supervise the balloting. Then came the drawing of lots to see what letter the voting should begin with. Precisely as was the case last June the letter "L" was down and M. Labarthe, moderate republican, was enabled for a second time to begin the balloting for a president, he having begun the balloting when M. Casimir-Perier was elected.

While the drawing was going on, interest was focussed in the lobbies, where the members of the Right were holding a caucus. The result of the caucus was a decision to support M. Waldeck-Rousseau. The latter held a hurried conference with M. Paul des Chanel, who expressed his opinion that the first ballot would be without result, and that as to the outcome of the second ballot, a great deal would depend upon whether M. Faure would withdraw in favor of Waldeck-Rousseau. When the name of M. Miram, socialist, was called, there was no response, the deputy being a soldier garrisoned at Vincennes, and the colonel of his regiment having refused to grant him a furlough in order that he might be present at the assembly. The socialists raised a tremendous row because M. Miram's vote was not recorded.

Another cause of Socialist fury was the refusal of the government to temporarily release Gerault Richard, who is in prison for insulting President Casimir-Perier and who was elected a deputy while in prison. Deputy Carnaud, who was arrested in Reanne on Tuesday, was released to-day and voted in the assembly, as did M. Ricanot and Jaures, who were recently expelled from the chamber. When M. Toussaint, Socialist, deposited his vote in the urn he cried: "Vive la revolution sociale," and when the name of M. Avez, Social revolutionist, was called he refused to vote, but shouted from his seat: "Abstention from voting means dissolution, down with the presidency." The voting was a slow process. It was conducted precisely as upon the occasion of the election of M. Casimir-Perier last June, each deputy and senator in response to his name walking to the platform, depositing his ballot in an urn and returning to his seat. While the voting was in progress the members of the assembly indulged in electioneering for their respective candidates.

The balloting began at 1:20 p.m. and lasted until 3:30. The counting, revising, etc., of the votes required another hour and the result was officially announced at 4:30 p.m. as follows: Brisson, 338; Faure, 244; Waldeck-Rousseau, 184; scattering, 28. The total number of votes cast was 784, necessary to elect, 398. The scattering votes included six for Meline, four for M. Dupuy, two for M. Cavaignac, two for M. Loubett and one for Henri Rochefort. When the result of the vote was proclaimed the members again fell to electioneering and speculating upon the outcome of the second ballot, M. Brisson having fallen short of a sufficient number to elect him. The open advocacy of the candidacy of M. Brisson by the Socialists hurt that gentleman's chances very much. Over a hundred Conservatives—senators and deputies—divided their votes between Faure and Waldeck-Rousseau rather than cast them with the Socialists, whereas these votes might for the greater part have gone to M. Brisson and Waldeck-Rousseau. Both voted, and the venerable Pierre Blanc, union republican, the father of the chamber of deputies, received an ovation as he walked to the urn and deposited his ballot.

At 2 30 p.m. the betting stood even on Brisson, two to one against Waldeck Rousseau and Faure and ten to one against the other candidates who have been mentioned. M. Millerand handed to President Challemel Lacour a letter addressed to the President of the National Convention and signed by Deputy Miram, protesting against his detention in the barracks at Vincennes and thus being prevented from voting for the President, which he was entitled to do. M. Miram characterized his treatment as contrary to all precedents, and declared that it was clearly unconstitutional. When M. de Beaudry-Sasson voted he shouted "Vive la France Catholique, vive le roi!" The "rallied" republicans at a meeting just prior to the convention in the assembly, decided to vote for M. Faure. The Centre held a meeting but did not decide upon any candidate.

After the announcement of the vote, it was noised about that M. Waldeck-Rousseau would withdraw his candidacy in favor of M. Faure, and M. Cavaignac set on foot a movement designed to deprive M. Faure of some of five votes, which if successful would, it was believed, elect M. Brisson. Accordingly, at the instigation of M. Cavaignac, bulletins were distributed in the lobbies in behalf of himself in making the running clear for M. Brisson by taking the wavering supporters of M. Faure. It was the belief of M. Cavaignac that he could secure perhaps fifty votes which had been given to M. Faure because of M. Brisson's Radical tendencies. Had he succeeded in his scheme M. Brisson would have carried off the prize. Pending the preparations for a second ballot the time of the members was spent in exchanging opinion as to its result. Many believed that if M. Cavaignac's scheme was successful a third ballot would be necessary, whilst others were of opinion that the successful working of the scheme would elect Brisson.

The second ballot was taken in semi-darkness and the galleries were in consequence almost empty. The hall was wretchedly lighted, many of the spectators as well as a number of the deputies sought the better lighted lobbies. The announcement of the second ballot was made amid a terrible din. The Brissonites were so busy groaning, cheering and reproaching their neighbors that they paid no attention to M. Challemel-Lacour when he rose to read the figures. The president's voice was quite inaudible and his hands trembled violently. It was five minutes after he spoke before all the members of the assembly knew the result. The figures known were only approximate; but they sufficed to show that Felix Faure was the new president of France. The scene was absolutely devoid of an act of solemnity or even dignity. The Brissonites, who had not once ceased howling, were joined by other malcontents and the windows were fairly shaken by the undesirable tumult. The Radicals mounted chairs and benches shouting: "Down with this president elected by the Right." The Socialists ran up and down the aisles howling: "Down with the thieves, down with the Congo adventurers," "down with the Panama scoundrels!"

The crowd outside was in strange contrast to the assembly. It was neither excited nor enthusiastic. It waited without eagerness for the coming of the new President. The carriage which carried Casimir-Perier back to Paris some six months ago, stood in the court yard with the artillery escort near by. The big palace clock struck 8 as the President, who had been receiving official congratulations, passed through the Salle des Tombeaux between lines of soldiers with fixed bayonets. He was preceded by ushers and was followed by cabinet ministers. The crowd heard the beating of drums and saw the President come out bowing

Continued on page Eight

CAPITAL NOTES.

Exports and Imports for the Year—The Premier's Health Improving.

British Farm Laborers Ready to Come Out—Exploring Trips—Senator Tasse.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 17.—The total exports for the fiscal year ending June 30 amounted to $117,524,949, of which $104,161,770 was the produce of Canada. The total imports for the same period amounted to $123,474,940. The total imports for consumption were valued at $113,093,983. The total customs duty collected during the twelve months amounted to $19,379,822.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell was at the office for a considerable period to-day. His health gradually improves.

The High Commissioner has informed the Interior department that W. Weeks, one of the British tenant farmers who visited Canada in 1893, can send out to Canada some strong, able-bodied young men, who are willing to act as farm laborers for one year for their board only, provided suitable places can be obtained for them. Mr. Weeks has already sent out between forty and fifty of this class of immigrants.

Monro Ferguson, A.D.C. to the Governor General, who accompanied J. B. Tyrrell on his recent trip of exploration to the barren lands west of Hudson's bay, arrived here to-day.

The Interior department has received word of the safe arrival in Alaska of surveyor William Ogilvie, of the Interior department. Mr. Ogilvie's mission is to survey the Taku route to the Yukon country.

Flags are flying at half-mast on the parliament buildings out of respect to the late Senator Tasse.

TORONTO TOPICS.

Mayoralty Election to Be Contested—Fined For Publishing on Sunday—The Three Morning Papers.

TORONTO, Jan. 17.—(Special)—The final recount in the Toronto mayoralty election gives Kennedy a majority of 48. It is said that lawyer Walbridge, acting on behalf of Mr. W. F. Sexton, will contest the election of Mayor Kennedy on the grounds of corrupt practices.

Should counsel for Clara Ford succeed in having her trial for the murder of young Westwood postponed until the next spring assizes, Chancellor Boyd will try the case on April 30.

W. F. MacLean, proprietor of the World newspaper, was fined $1 and costs for publishing a Sunday paper on the day of the Globle fire. He pleaded it was a work of necessity and mercy.

Rev. T. Fenwick, of Woodbridge, in a published letter condemns the action of Lord and Lady Aberdeen in praying beside the bier of Sir John Thompson.

It is reported here that all the Methodist missionaries have, in sympathy with Dr. Eby, resigned.

The Globe says: "We desire to say in justice to the Mail and Empire that neither has proposed to sell its plant to the Globe, and that neither has entertained for a moment the suggestion that it should be absorbed by any other concern. We desire to say with equal frankness that there have been negotiations of an informal character but no suggestion for the withdrawal of the Empire or Mail was entertained."

The trial of William Welter and John Hendershot, the alleged Middlemarch murderers, takes place at the Elgin spring assizes, March 5th. Chief Justice Meredith will be the presiding judge.

At the civil assizes yesterday in the suit of George W. Johnson, late partner in the firm of Johnson & Ewart, against J. Ewart, brother of his late partner, claiming $10,000 for alleged slander, the jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for $3.

Amedee Chattelle, the murderer of Jessie Keith, of Listowel, will be tried before Judge Armour at Stratford on March 26.

The body of John Doyle, aged 22, of this city, arrived here yesterday from the lumber district near French river. Doyle was cutting down a tree on New Year's day, when it fell killing him instantly.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

Manitoba Legislature Further Prorogued—Booth's Busy Day—Champion Checker Match.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 17.—(Special)—Norman, of Kildonan, has accepted the challenge of Hood, of Calgary, for a championship checker match.

Hon. Mr. Daly has retired from the Brandon legal firm of Daly & Coldwell.

The session of the Manitoba legislature has been further prorogued to February 14.

Word was received to-day of the death at Ontario, California, of Mrs. Stewart, wife of Arthur Stewart, manager of the Permanent Trust and Loan Co. in this city.

General Booth spent a busy day. This morning he visited the local headquarters of the Army, then called at Government House, and in the afternoon attended an Army praise meeting. To-night another mass meeting was held in Grace church.

A dispatch from Milwaukee states that the two Manitoba rinks still hold places in bonspiel competitions there. Nelson of Selkirk is in the final four in two competitions, the Hall and Jobbers' Union trophy contests. Kelly's rink, of the Winnipeg Granites, is in the semi-final eight of two competitions, the Hall and the Pfister. In the international contest to-day Kelly meets McConnachie of Cambria, Wisconsin, and Nelson meets A. McCulloch of St. Paul.

SPECIAL facilities for making blank books. R. T. Williams & Co., 28 Broad street. *

Fell & Co. have a well selected stock of wines and liquors for the Christmas trade.

"No-To-Bac" cures the tobacco habit. For sale at Bowes' drugstore, 27 Johnson St. *

Something new in bon-bons at Fell & Co.'s, Fort street.

Garden syringes at Cheapside. *

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

The Fire Protection Ameliorations in Westminster—Deputation to the Government From Vancouver.

The Asylum Arrangements—What the Miners Are Doing—A Railway Controversy.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Jan. 17.—John Scott has been sent to jail for robbing the safe of the New England Fish Company.

Three men and three women were fined $20 each for fighting on Dupont street.

An Association football team has been formed with John Boyd as captain.

School Trustees Macgowan and Murray have gone to the Capital to interview the Board of Education.

C. E. Tisdale, guns and sporting goods, jobbing and retail merchant, has challenged anyone in Vancouver to walk around the park nine miles against time, just for the glory of the thing. Mr. Tisdale has the impression he has better staying powers and a quicker stride than anyone in the city, and wants to prove it to anyone who disputes his claim.

WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER, Jan. 17.—The fire department will be more equitably distributed in Westminster so as to afford more protection to the property on the high ground.

In another week Dr. Boddington will arrive to assume his duties at the asylum.

The whole furnishings and effects of the Douglas house were sold by auction yesterday for $3,000.

NELSON.

(From the Miner.)

The C.P.R. has obtained an injunction against Mr. Corbin to prevent him bringing his line any further at present. We are assured, however, by a man who is in a position to know, that the trouble between the two companies is simply "a matter of account." The public will recognize that this means a battle between the two companies as to freight arrangements, etc. That will probably soon be settled and then the two lines will join.

A party came down from the Ray of Hope claim, at Seven-mile point, on Wednesday, and Captain Patterson reports that it will not become a mine but a quarry. There is a huge mass of quartz carrying apparently enough dollars in gold to make it a very good paymaster. It is quite low down and close to the lake.

KASLO.

(From the Nelson Miner.)

Ore is coming briskly into Kaslo this week, as much as twelve tons per day having been received. If only silver were a better price still more might be looked for.

Rumor has it that a private letter was received by a party here that the Kaslo and Slocan railway people were going to make an effort to build the road to Sandow.

Notices have been posted calling for nominations for mayor and aldermen on January 14. O. T. Stone, John Keen and R. F. Green are spoken of.

Kaslo Creek is about four feet higher than its normal stage, occasioned by its freezing from the bottom up.

A number of miners arrived in town Sunday, and the Slocan hotel presents a most animated appearance.

ROSSLAND.

(From the Miner.)

The steam whistle at the Nickel Plate added its shriek to that of the Le Roi on New Year's day. Two shifts are working day and night sinking to the 100 foot level. Morris G. Rhodes, who purchased a half interest, has gone back to California, but will return in the spring. His brother Byron J. Rhodes, who, jointly with Mr. I. N. Knight, has a lease of nine-sixteenth of the I. X. L., has been here for some time.

T. F. Wren, of the firm of Wren & Greenhough, railroad contractors, is looking for investments here and is figuring on several propositions.

Some well qualified doctor of medicine in the province, who need not look to the usual $600 per annum assistance from the government, should pack up his kit and come in here for business. There is a living for him already and the 200 or 300 miners who will be here in the spring will all willingly contribute $1 per month, while there is considerable private practice to be had at present absorbed by an occasional visit from a medico from Colville, Wash.

In addition to the War Eagle, Le Roi and Nickel Plate, the Centre Star is to be opened up again at once. Mr. Oliver Durant telegraphed from Boston to Mr. Kelly to make all preparations for 400 or 500 feet of work in an upraise cross cut and drifts.

Patsy Clarke came in with J. F. Herrick, of Oswego, N.Y., who is interested in the War Eagle Mining Company. Instructions have been given to push work to the fullest extent to keep the Lytton fully employed. Some twenty teams are now organized and at work hauling ore daily to Trail. Mr. Clarke's company have gained their point in the opening of the wagon road to Northport after a 300 word telegram to Ottawa.

NEW DENVER.

(From the Nelson Miner.)

Tom Mitchell, who has had charge of the building of several concentrators in Cœur d'Alene, has taken hold of that being built by the Slocan Milling Co. between here and Three Forks.

A sleigh road is being constructed between the head of Arrow lake and the termination of the Revelstoke and Arrow Lake railroad for the conveyance of ore, which is accumulating in large quantities at Nakusp. The rate from Nakusp to Wigwam will be $2 50 per ton.

A certificate of improvements has been granted for the Western mineral claim, which adjoins the Three Forks townsite on the North fork and belongs to Hugh Mann.

THREE FORKS.

(From the Nelson Miner.)

The concentrator is expected to be in working order in from two to three weeks. It is an ordinary four decker and situated on Howson Creek about a mile below Three Forks. The building contains the ordinary crushing and jigging machinery and a Huntington mill, the total capacity being 100 tons a day. Power is supplied by a Pelton wheel fed by a pipe reaching 1,400 feet up Howson Creek giving a head of 230 feet, which develops about 100 horse power. The mill is the property of the Humphrey-Moore combination, and is built to reduce the ore from the Idaho and Alamo mines.

On the 4th inst. the Slocan Star shipped 100 tons of ore and the Reuccau has sent out sixty tons within the last few days. Hugh Mann is hard at work hauling about twenty tons a day from the Slocan Star to the depot. The Noble Five has sent out 120 tons and has another 100 ready in the ore house. From the Idaho no less than 500 tons were shipped during the first three days of the year.

The bond on the Deadman has been taken up by Mr. Cutler as far as Harris and Kellie are concerned, six months before it was due.

W. Kalanan, who had a close shave for his life during the fire on the North Fork of Carpenter Creek, was caught in a snowslide while working on the trail below the Ivanhoe mine. He was buried many feet deep, but fortunately his companions saw the accident and speedily dug him out.

MET HIS DOOM.

Victor, the Indian Murderer, Hanged by the Public Executioner.

The Crime He Committed—Scene on the Scaffold—The End.

WESTMINSTER, Jan. 17.—(Special)—At two minutes past eight this morning Louis Victor was hanged for the murder of a Cheam Indian policeman, Peter. A brief story of the crime is as follows: Peter, an Indian policeman, according to Mr. Moresby's evidence, was very active in his attempts to prevent the Indians from drinking and thereby incurred the hatred of those who were addicted to liquor. On the day of the murder he persuaded a number of Indians who had been drinking after their labors in the hop fields, to come quietly to their homes with him. Louis Victor was among them. He and Peter had some words and Victor threatened to kill him. All went well until the canoes were being landed near the home of the Indians. The policeman and Louis were behind the rest, when according to the sworn evidence of Susannah at the trial, Victor struck Peter three times with a canoe pole as he was hauling a canoe from the water. Peter fell partly in the water and partly on the beach. In this position he was found later by policeman Lister of Westminster, having been killed on the spot by the murderous assault of the man who this morning paid the penalty of his crime.

The condemned man has been for some days attended by Rev. Father Demeau, who has charge of all the Roman Catholic Indian missions from the coast to Yale, and since he learned that there was no possibility of a commutation of his sentence, has expressed himself as resigned to his fate and devoted himself most assiduously and earnestly to his religious duties. Indeed, the Rev. Father has spent almost the whole of the last two days in the condemned man's company, and was with him the whole of Wednesday night. The prisoner slept but little, taking light refreshments once. At about 7 o'clock this morning the realization of the awful death which so shortly awaited him, seemed to strike Victor with terrible force, his mental and physical condition being truly deplorable. However his self-possession and courage returned and when called on to make his last journey he walked with a firm step to the scaffold, showing neither fear nor emotion. He was in company with Father Demeau and on being asked if he had anything to say, spoke at some length in Chinook. The substance of his remarks was: "I do not fear to die; I am innocent; I am going to Heaven; I am to die with the rope, but I have done nothing, as Christ knows. That is why I do not grieve. Jesus Christ came to this world to save sinners and died on the cross—I would I were like him—without deserving it. I want all people to be warned by this and do good, and you will go to heaven, where I am going. I shake hands with everyone because I am going to heaven."

All the dread arrangements having been completed the black cap was drawn over the unfortunate man's face and Victor in response to a short prayer having said "Lord pity me!" the bolt was drawn and the convict dropped into eternity, his neck being dislocated. The body was subsequently handed over to friends for burial at Cheam.

NANAIMO'S POLICE COURT.

Evidence Taken Yesterday—The End Not Yet Reached—Who Was Entitled to the Fees.

NANAIMO, Jan. 17.—(Special)—The royal commission sat the entire day without reaching anything like the end of its labors. After some questions on the subject of the police commission, in which ex-Chief McKinnon told how he had secured his appointment and what instructions he had received as to the manner of conducting the affairs of his office, the present chief, Mr. Crosson, was called. He had put in his application to the city council owing to an advertisement which he read in the Free Press. He had not canvassed members of the council; he had merely mentioned the fact that his application was in. He remembered, however, having said something to the effect that he would like their help. At the time he was sworn in by the Police Commissioners Mr. Planta said that no matter what had gone before they were now under sole control of the Police Commissioners. The remainder of the day was consumed in examining various counts regarding fees. A long list of cases was cited under each count. The chief point was the claim of counsel that Mr. Planta had tried cases, both in and out of the city, and taken fees which should have gone to the city or the province, and in other cases had taken for his own use fees which, as stipendiary magistrate, he had no right to impose. Mr. Planta reserved all comment for his defence, which will not be entered into until the counts of the prosecution are all in. To-morrow will be given up to a more specific inquiry into police commission matters.

New York Stocks Quiet.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—While speculation at the Stock Exchange was quiet to-day the undertone of the market was stronger than for a long time past. The total sales were only 84,889 shares: Atchison & Santa Fe, 4⅞; Burlington & Quincy, 71⅞; Canada Southern, 50¼; Canada Pacific, 57; Central Pacific, 14¼; Chicago Cincinnati, Columbus & St. Louis, 39; Deleware, Lackawanna & Western, 164; Erie, 10¼; Wells Fargo Express, 105; Great Northern preferred, 103; Lake Shore, 130¾; Louisville & Nashville, 55¼; New York Central, 90⅝; New York & New England, third certificates, 12¼; North American, 3¼; Northern Pacific, 3½; Northern Pacific preferred, 18; North Western, 96½; Oregon Navigation, 21; Oregon Improvement, 11; Pacific Mail, 23⅜; Reading, 13½; Rhode Island, 63¾; St. Paul, 58½; Texas Pacific, 9⅜; Union Pacific, 11⅝; Western Union, 87⅝. Bar silver 59⅝ per ounce.

B.B.B.

CURES

CONSTIPATION

AND

SICK HEADACHE.

MRS. FISHER.

A Splendid Remedy.

STRA.—I think it my duty to make known the great benefit I received from B. B. B. I was troubled with constipation and debility, and used three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters, which relieved me from suffering. I esteem this splendid remedy above all others and recommend it to all suffering from constipation.

MRS. E. FISHER, Brantford, Ont.

Take B. B. B.

:: READ THIS. ::

FOR SALE OR LEASE

ON VERY REASONABLE TERMS,

A Magnificent Farm

Of rich black soil, situated on Lulu Island, North Arm Fraser River, B.C., being composed of west halves of Lots 12 and 13 and part of 1, Block 4 North, Range 7 West, 200 acres, more or less; over one-half under good cultivation, mostly in meadow, the balance having been ploughed once or twice and yielding abundance of grass for stock; has a very large barn house and orchard of good bearing trees, all well fenced with stakes and boards; all well dyked and ditched, and about two-thirds well underdrained; is six or seven miles from the City of Vancouver; good roads, with stages to and from Vancouver daily; the river at the door teems with salmon, and has excellent shooting for ducks, geese and snipe; also pheasants in the near future; good school and churches near by; climate lovely and scenery simply charming. We particularly wish to sell out, but failing which, shall lease to party with sufficient capital to stock and work the place properly. For further particulars apply to J. H. TODD & SON, owners, Victoria, B.C., or to Messrs. Rand Bros., Vancouver. de27

40-ACRE FARM FOR SALE

Situated half way between Chemainus and Maple Bay, and within 3 miles of Hall's Crossing, on the E. & N. Railway and ten miles from Duncan's. Five acres are under cultivation, and the balance has been slashed and burned, and with a slight expense can all be made ready for crop. The property is well situated, having a half mile frontage on the water. There is excellent water on the property for all purposes. There is a small house and barn on the land. For anyone requiring a small farm or a charming country seat, the above will be found well suited to their desire. The property, including various implements, will be sold for $2,000. Terms will be made to suit the purchaser.

For further particulars apply to "Rancher," care of The Colonist. no22-tf

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

Large, modern built, nine-roomed house, with reception hall and fine basement: good stable; over three acres in all, with orchard, garden, etc. Apply on premises, to R. P. McLENNAN, 145 Gorge Road. de19-1m

FOR SALE OR RENT.

WINTERBOURNE RISE,

The residence of the late Sir M. B. Begbie. For further particulars apply to

de30 1m LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO.

VICTORIA ARM.

FOR SALE—One of the finest sites on the Arm. Deep water frontage and running back to Gorge Road. Contains one and one-eighth acres, seven-roomed house, stables, etc. City water laid on. Twenty minutes' walk from tram car. Will be sold cheap. Apply to SWINERTON & ODDY, corner Gormont and Yates streets, or FLINT & PROSSER, Broad street. je6

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ALTERATIONS. : : : :
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-THE 20th PART-

The last and greatest part of "MASTERPIECES FROM THE ART GALLERIES OF THE WORLD" is issued to-day.

This set of Portfolios, the best and most artistic of all offered to the public, should be in the houses and on the tables of all our readers.

The small cost, TEN CENTS a part, or TWO DOLLARS for the

300 GREATEST PICTURES IN THE WORLD

should induce every head of a household to provide his people with this highly educational, artistic and satisfactory work.

FOR A FEW DAYS

we will supply our readers with back numbers, as well as the current part on presentation of the Coupon and Ten Cents for each part required.

If you have not already secured the back numbers send Two Dollars and receive the whole set at once, complete.

THE COLONIST

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY,

LIMITED LIABILITY.

VICTORIA, B. C.

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All classes of Lithographed Work, such as Maps, Cheques, Drafts, Bill-Heads, Letter Heads, Note Heads, Plain and Colored Labels, Wedding and Visiting Cards, Etc.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

We Print Everything. Posters, Office Stationery, Trade Circulars, Catalogues, Business and Advice Forms, Blank Forms, Appeal Books, Law Forms of all kinds, Sale Bills, Insurance Forms, Books and Pamphlets, Illustrated Catalogues, Constitutions and By-Laws, Programmes, Receipt and Note Forms, Folders, Etc.

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In every style of the art are executed on THE COLONIST Presses. The best of material, the most capable workmen and careful attention to work, with FAIR PRICES, has earned for THE COLONIST Presses a provincial reputation. Prices furnished for all work on application to the Superintendent T. B. Macabe.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,

LIMITED LIABILITY,

VICTORIA, B. C.

Advertisements under the heads of Lost, Found, For Sale or To Let and Situations Wanted will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

WANTS.

WANTED—An experienced woman servant (middle-aged woman preferred) to look after children and assist in housework; Chinese servant kept; applicant must send references and be able to do plain sewing. Send name, address and reference to B.D., Colonist office. ja16 3t

WANTED—Experienced draughtsman seeks engagement, temporary or permanent, architect's or surveyor's office. Address Alpha, Colonist office. ja15 6t

BOOK-KEEPING — Books opened, posted, balanced; errors detected; book-keepers assisted; books kept and accounts made out for merchants not requiring regular book-keeper; terms reasonable; references. Expert, Colonist office ja5

WANTED—An experienced accountant is prepared to post and balance up books, make out and collect accounts, open up new sets, or do any office work; first-class references. Address J.P., Colonist office de22

PIANO TUNING — Wm. N. Parsell, piano tuner and repairer; eight years' experience in eastern houses; satisfaction guaranteed. Leave orders at Waitt's Music Store, 64 Government street. de21-1m

THE ELSMERE HOUSE, 104 Pandora St., has re-opened under new management; excellent family board; comfortably warmed rooms, also billiard room and ladies' parlor; single rooms if desired; terms moderate. Mrs. C. Wilkes, proprietress. no21-1m

TO LET OR LEASE.

DESIRABLE offices on Ground floor of Temple building with large fire-proof vault, lavatory and all modern conveniences, will be available for rent from 1st of February. Apply to Messrs. Robert Ward & Co., Limited. ja12-10t

ANGELA COLLEGE—To let these well-known buildings, standing in spacious grounds, fronting on Burdette avenue and McClure street. Two story brick house, 15 rooms. Large detached frame hall, 45 x 27, with classrooms. Terms moderate. Apply to the Secretaries, Synod Office, Broad street. ja8-1m

THE Alderlea Hotel, furnished and all in running order, to let, lease or for sale. Apply on the premises, at Duncan's. Wm. Beaumont, proprietor. ja4

TO LET—4 roomed cottage, and 3 acres, on tram line; $16 per month; for others call and inspect list.

FOR SALE—9 acres and small cottage; partly cleared and slashed; about 4 miles from post office; good land; creek running through; would make good chicken ranch, or fruit garden.

Also a number of acres, and fractions of acres, just outside city limits; to be sold cheap, on easy terms.

MONEY TO LEND on good security.

SWINERTON & ODDY,
Accountants, Agents and Notaries Public,
110 Government street.
Telephone 491. P.O. Box 631.

FOR SALE.

FOR ADOPTION—A boy, one year and a half old. Apply 17 Green street. ja16-3t

FOR SALE CHEAP—Hot water incubator. Z, Colonist office. ja16 3t

FOR SALE—A snap—Two lots, 60x120 each; 3-roomed house, stable and shed, on Pandora street, for $800; also small house and lot 60x120, on Oak street, for $500. A. W. More & Co, 70 Douglas street.

FOR SALE—A 30 acre block of open land on the high road, in the very centre of Comox, close to church and school. Apply to the Rev. J. X. Willemar, Parsonage, Comox. ja6 d&w-1m

FOR SALE—A first class brewery—complete in every respect; situate in the centre of the best agricultural district and within easy reach of some of the best gold mines in B.C., is now offered for sale on exceptionally favorable terms; success of business a certainty; the above offers an unrivalled opportunity for acquiring a first-rate business; or the present proprietor would sell a half interest to the right man, who could command $4000 or $5000, and who could act as salesman and bookkeeper. Address Robert Uehsner, Vernon, B.C. de29-1m

ADVERTISING AGENCIES.

L. P. FISHER, Newspaper Advertising Agent, 21 Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, is our authorized Agent. This paper is kept on file in his office. je8

ARCHITECTS.

JOHN TEAGUE, ARCHITECT, CORNER of Broad street and Trounce avenue. Established 1862. fe1

BAKERS.

M. R. SMITH & CO.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Biscuits and Cakes, VICTORIA, B. C. fe1

DRESSMAKING.

DRESS AND MANTLE MAKING.
MRS. MARSHALL
has removed to No. 132 Vancouver street, where all who require dress and mantle making can have their garments made in the most fashionable style, and perfectly fitted. de31-tf

ENGINEERS.

KEEFER & SMITH,
CIVIL AND HYDRAULIC ENGINEERS.
Rooms 44 and 45 Five Sisters Block, Government street, Victoria, B.C.
G. A. KEEFER, M.I.C.E. H. B. SMITH, M.I.C.E.

MUSICAL.

MR. LEO BRADLEY
Receives pupils for organ, piano, singing and 'cello. Lessons given at pupil's residence when desired. Mr. Bradley's pupils will have the advantage of experienced tuition. Address, 104 Pandora street. ja6

MADAME LAIRD,
TEACHER OF VOCAL MUSIC IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
For terms apply at the Studio, at the rooms of the Victoria School of Music, 43½ Government street, and at residence, 161 Vancouver street, corner Pandora. se30

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

MAYNARD'S ART STUDIO, 41 Pandora street. Dealers in all kinds of photographic material, views of British Columbia and Alaska.
Same Block—Maynard's Shoe and Finding Store, 41 Pandora street. Boots, Shoes, Leather and Shoe Findings. "K" boots a specialty. fe1

PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS.

R. LETTICE — Dealer in Paints, Oils, varnish and window glass. Agent for Brilliant Sign Letter Co., and Aspinall's Enamel, 40 Fort street. mo17

SCAVENGERS.

ED. LINES, General Scavenger, 236 Yates street. Yards, etc., cleaned. Orders left at Geo. Munroe, 82 Douglas street; Speed Bros., cor. Douglas and Fort; or Blair & Gordon, cor. Menzies and Michigan, will be promptly attended to. de3

MEETINGS.

"ST. ANDREW & CALEDONIAN SOCIETY." Society meets in Caledonia Hall, Blanchard street, on the first Friday in every month. Visiting brethren are invited to attend. E. C. Smith, Secretary. my4-1m

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

Interesting Letter From Apia on the Death of the Great Novelist.

The Deathbed Scene—Interment of the Remains on the Crown of Vaca Hill.

The steamer Miowera, which arrived from the South seas a few days ago, brings an especially interesting letter from the Apia correspondent of the New Zealand Herald, writing in connection with the death of the novelist Robert Louis Stevenson. The writer states that the deceased was preparing for a year of high promise—1895—which would see two completed novels and other less pretentious works. On the 13th November he celebrated his forty-fourth birthday with feasting, dancing and every other accompaniment of a joyous festival. Tutitala, the Story Teller," as the Samoans call him, was a firm friend and admirer of the island folk and island ways, so that one does not wonder at his barefooted jollity, though the news a few months earlier about his garden being looted by the hungry warriors was unexpected enough.

The novelist had been feeling particularly well during the past few weeks and had often laughingly remarked that if his health continued to improve at such a rate under the placid Samoan skies he would have to try and break it down again by a trip to civilization and his publishers.

He had risen early on the day of his decease and after bathing in the surf, had strolled up and down the sands with Mrs. Stevenson for more than an hour, smoking cigarettes and chatting with her on his late work, "The Wreckers," and its successor, then nearing completion. They turned towards home and on reaching the house, Mrs. Stevenson began to prepare luncheon with the help of the Samoan attendants.

She was engaged with a salad of which Mr. Stevenson was particularly fond, and he was watching her languidly and assisting, when he said to her rather abruptly, "Take this oil," at the same time handing her a bottle of salad oil that he had just taken from the cupboard. She took the bottle from his hand, but a look so strange appeared upon his countenance that she immediately dropped it and sprang towards him. Stevenson put his hand to his forehead and moaning said, "I have a strange pain in my head. Do I look as if there was anything wrong with me?"

Hardly had he spoken than his face became greatly flushed and he fell back into a chair insensible. The great novelist never spoke again. Mrs. Stevenson knelt by his side and tried to restore him to consciousness but her efforts were unavailable. The attendants carried their beloved master to the large dining room and laid him on the narrow couch in the centre. His wife did everything in her power to help him and Dr. Anderson of H.M.S. Wallaroo and Dr. Funk of Apia were sent for and attended promptly. Both medical men pronounced the case absolutely hopeless, and as they predicted he never recovered consciousness. The scene was a most sad one. There on a narrow cot in that small isle of the Pacific lay the greatest novelist of the present generation, silent and to all appearances dead.

So his life went out—quietly, tranquilly, peacefully, surrounded by his wife, her daughter Mrs. Strong, Mr. Lloyd Osborne his stepson, Mrs. Thomas Stevenson his aged mother, the Rev. E. Clarke of the London Missionary Society, the doctors and a number of Samoans belonging to his household. Stevenson, unconscious of the sobbing mourners who, hoping against hope, looked for the returning flicker of life, passed silently away two hours after the seizure. The cause of his death was sudden paralysis of the brain accompanied by complete collapse of the lungs.

His body lay on the narrow cot all that evening, and as the news of his death spread to the native villages near by, group after group of Samoan women came to the house to mingle their sobs with those of the ones nearest and dearest to the deceased novelist. The couch was almost buried beneath the great bunches of flowers brought by his gentle hearted admirers, and at sundown admittance to the house had to be denied to any except the household, as it was necessary to prepare the body for burial. Only a limited number of invitations were issued to the funeral, which took place the day after his death, but half the population of Apia followed at a respectful distance to catch a last glimpse of the remains of the well loved stranger who had come to live and die amongst them.

The grave was dug during the night on the summit of Vaca hill, 1,300 feet above the level of the sea and on his own estate, so that, as the Samoans gracefully begged in their plaintive extemporary songs of mourning, his spirit might ever watch over their unhappy isle and bring to it the peace that he in life had done so much to promote.

In the early hours of dawn a band of Samoans were busily engaged cutting a track through the dense brush leading from the house to the crown of the hill and at nine in the morning the funeral cortege started on its way. Slowly and sadly and with great difficulty was the casket and its contents borne by natives along the new y made trail, followed by those who had during his last hours surrounded his bed.

The Rev. W. E. Clarke conducted the funeral service, and when after his short but impressive address the body was lowered into the grave, the mingled sobs of whites and natives were echoed in the distance by a dismal song of wailing from the groups of Samoans, who had followed in their wake. An obelisk, so high that it will be a prominent landmark to mariners, will be erected over the lofty grave.

Although to all appearances Stevenson's health had much improved of late still there were many signs of brain exhaustion, and he himself was haunted by the fear that the quality of his work was deteriorating, and his fame and popularity were on the wane. This fear arose simply from a certain morbid feeling which came upon him ever and anon, and not from any falling off in the demand for the productions of his pen He would throw it off at times and be as light-hearted as ever, but when it returned he would often express the hope to those around him that he might not outlive his reputation. He had a presentiment that during his lifetime Samoa would never enjoy continued tranquility, and much as he had done to give to the world a true knowledge of the affairs of the island he often remarked to those around him that he did not expect to live to see the results of his labors in this direction. But he would continue,

"When the end does come I hope that it will come suddenly and unexpectedly."

In this his wish was gratified.

Do not forget when you want anything in the house furnishing line, that Weiler Bros., is headquarters.

THE SHELTER HOME.

How This Charitable Institution Is to Be Conducted by the Salvation Army.

A good many people have been discussing the food and shelter home to be started here by Adjutant Archibald and others of the Salvation Army, and the project seems to be meeting with great success; but there are a number of people who do not quite understand what the members of the Army intend doing, therefore the COLONIST has been asked to explain as fully as possible in a short space what a food and shelter depot is.

Adjutant Archibald, as soon as the funds are at hand, will start a food depot for men and women, where those in need of food can go and buy their meals for next to nothing and either eat them on the spot or take them away. If those applying are absolutely destitute they will be given meals free and allowed to work for them. General Booth, when here, said if a man who was able to do so did not earn his meals he could not eat them. They encourage no lazy men in the Salvation Army.

When a man, therefore, presents himself at your door for a meal, you give him a ticket, which you have previously paid twenty-five cents or less for, and he takes it to the food depot. This will entitle him to two meals, supper and breakfast, and a night's lodging. He is set to work, if not actually starving, and thereby earns what he gets. At what price this can be done for has not yet been decided, but they will be supplied at almost the cost of provisions, as the officers who will manage the shelter simply work for their board.

The shelter in connection with this work will for a time, until funds allow, be for men only, as there are not many women in Victoria who are homeless, and those who are will receive contributions of clothing and bedding, which will be sent to the shelter for distribution. The shelter will consist of a reading room, baths, lavatory, disinfecting room and a large dormitory, where each man will be assigned a mattress, pillow and covering. They can come in and go out when they like. The members of the Army will each evening hold a rousing meeting for an hour, and if anyone is seen showing signs of being affected by the speeches and singing, one of the members will at once sit down beside him and enter into his difficulties. They will go to bed at ten at night and rise at six in the morning, and after a short service will go their various ways, or to the industries that will be connected with the institution.

There will be, as said before, baths in connection with the shelter, where a man, as General Booth expressed it, may go in a thousand strong, but come out one individual.

It is also intended to start a wash house in connection with this scheme, where people who cannot afford to pay more, can get their washing done for 25 cents per dozen. This will not in any way affect the steam laundry, but may be the means of doing away with some of the Chinese wash houses, at the same time affording excellent employment for women. It is hoped that the citizens will not let this project drop for want of funds, but by sending in their annual donations and getting the scheme once started, it will be nearly, if not quite, self supporting. The public may be sure that by trusting the funds to the Salvation Army they will not be misapplied, as they do everything on a military and business basis, and the poor, instead of being relieved spasmodically at Xmas time, will be taken care of all the year round.

Not that the poor should not have their Xmas gifts, but when those not in want sit down to a good substantial meal, they will know that there is no one in Victoria who need suffer from the pangs of hunger, and that there are many who do, now, none who have investigated the matter will deny.

SPURIOUS SPANISH DOLLARS.

Twenty-Four Million Unauthorized Coins in Circulation in the Iberian Kingdom.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Central News' correspondent in Madrid sends this dispatch: "A sensation has been caused by the discovery that twenty-four millions of spurious Spanish silver dollars are in circulation. The coins are of the full mint weight, many are even slightly superior to the standard. The authorized dollar has a face value of five pesetas, and an intrinsic silver value of about two and a half pesetas. Hence the coiners of full weighted dollars can make a high profit. Spanish officials say that the dollars are produced in France and America. Certain bankers here are suspected of complicity in the distribution of them."

TWEEDMOUTH'S CHECK.

Hon. Mr. Blake's Story Directly Contradicted by W. O'Brien, M. P.—Which Is Correct?

LONDON, Jan. 17.—In the Times yesterday Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., gives his version of the transaction concerning Lord Tweedmouth's check of £2,000, which, according to common report, that nobleman, then the Right Hon. Edward Majoribanks, gave to the Home Rulers. Mr. O'Brien gives a story in straight contradiction to the story told by Hon. Edward Blake. The Irish Independent organ of the Redmondites says that it prefers to believe O'Brien's story to that of Mr. Blake, and goes on to say that Mr. Blake is endeavoring to practise statesmanship at the expense of truth.

Common Sense

Should be used in attempting to cure that very disagreeable disease, catarrh. As catarrh originates in impurities in the blood, local applications can do no permanent good. The common sense method of treatment is to purify the blood, and for this purpose there is no preparation superior to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring peristaltic action to the alimentary canal.

Insure your plate glass. Mellor. *

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session, for an act to incorporate a company with power to construct, equip, maintain and operate a line of railway from some point at or near the intersection of the Taku River, with the International Boundary Line, thence in a north-easterly direction to some point on the south end of Tes-Lin Lake, in the District of Cassiar, in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., the 15th day of October, 1894.

McPHILLIPS, WOOTTON & BARNARD,
ja4-10t Solicitors for the Applicants.

RUPTURE More CURES have been effected by my Trusses, with perfect ease to wearer, than by all other devices combined. They retain largest Rupture under severest strain. A system of fitting has been perfected the last 25 years, fully equal to personal examination by mail. 27 patents to overcome DEFORMITY ill. book free
CHARLES CLUTHE, 134 King St. W., Toronto
Agents, Langley & Co., Druggists, Victoria, B.C. no2

E. M. JOHNSON

37 Government Street, Corner of Broughton.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

Real Estate Agent, Conveyancer and Notary Public

Loans Effected, Rents and Income Collected, Deeds Prepared, Etc., Etc.

FOR SALE--20,000 ACRES FARMING LAND

In contiguous Blocks; Beautifully watered; forming one of the finest estates in the Province; house and farm buildings, 2000 cattle; 50 to 80 horses, easy approach; good roads; railways projected to property and the estate is in close proximity to some of the best developed, most promising gold mines in the District. The price of the whole is extremely moderate. Principals only treated with.

FOR SALE--A 1388-ACRE FARM

About 1000 Acres of which is Ploughable Prairie of First-class Quality.

120 Head Cattle 1 pedigree Hereford Bull.
12 Horses.
Ploughs, Harrows, Reaper, Wagon, Sleds and usual Farm Implements.
Double Harness, Chain Harness, Bull Chains, Saddles (ladies and gent's), Bridles, etc.
Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvil and Tools and Carpenters' Tools.
9-Room House (shingle roofed; Stable for 10 horses, with hay loft above; Stone Roothouse, Store Buildings, Dairy, Cow Sheds, etc., etc.
7 Miles (about) Standing Fences, in good order; Corralls, &c.
Small Lot Household Furniture, Stove and Pipes, Cooking Utensils, Crockery, etc., etc.

This Property is within easy distance of many of the most important Gold, Silver and Coal Mines in West Kootenay. The soil is the best bottom land, and the locality is one of the few places in the Province where so large a piece of good farm land can be found in one block. A river runs through the property, and rainbow trout are plentiful and afford capital sport. Deer abound in considerable numbers. Bear, Wolf, Coyote and other large game are to be found in the hills. There are two creeks recorded and belonging to the estate, one flows all the year round. Limestone and brick clay are to be had in the valley.

The Gattle are well bred; a much larger herd could be farmed with the place. The bunch grass on the hills in the vicinity covers many thousands of acres, and is available to the few land owners in the valleys

The Climate is not severe, the station was for many years the winter quarters of the H. B. Co.'s pack trains.

The Title is Crown Grant. Immediate possession can be given.

The South West Kootenay and Osoyoos Divisions of Yale District, British Columbia, judging from the actual ore products of the mines to date, are destined in the next year or two to be the richest and most important mineral centres in the world.

These localities are rapidly settling up and as farm land is limited great inducement is offered to any person or corporation having capital and knowledge necessary to develop and work these estates. A store, hotel and blacksmith shop could be run in connection with the farm.

P. O. BOX 188. TELEPHONE NO. 74.

PAPER CUTTER KNIVES

and KNIVES OF PLANING MACHINES up to 60 inches in length can be ground on an AUTOMATIC KNIFE GRINDING MACHINE in the Engine Room of The Colonist Office.

EDUCATIONAL.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, 31 MEARS STREET,
Will re-open Friday, January 11th. For terms etc., apply to MISS GALLEY, P.O. Drawer 36. ja8-12t

VICTORIA COLLEGE,

BEACON HILL PARK,
(LATE CORRIG COLLEGE.)

The Leading Day and Boarding College for Boys north of San Francisco. Modern and fully equipped college buildings, fronting on the Park and Straits.

First-class Teaching Faculty—British University Graduates. University, Professional, Commercial and Modern Courses.

Reasonable fees. Cricket, football, swimming, athletics, etc.

Re-opens Monday, January 7th, 1895.

PRINCIPAL J. W. CHURCH M.A.

ENGLISH ACADEMY

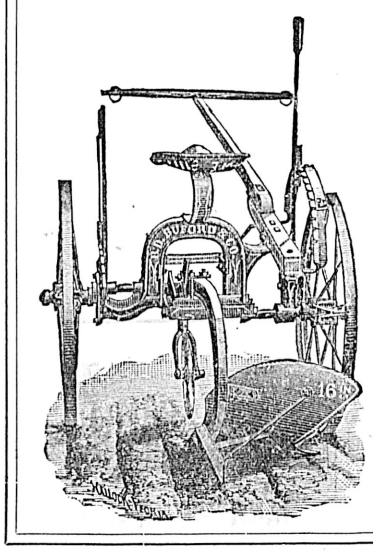
(ESTABLISHED 1892)

The School Re-opens (after Christmas vacation) On Monday, January 14th, 1895.

Four boarders can be received, to whom can be offered the care and comforts of a refined happy home.

For particulars and prospectus apply to THE PRINCIPAL, English Academy, 55 Vancouver street. de28-eod

PLOWS, HARROWS, SEEDERS



Buford Sulky Plows, 14 and 16 in. cut, $45.
Oliver Chilled Plows, From $6 and upwards.
Oliver Steel Plows, From $7 and upwards.
Essex Centre, Advance and Frost & Wood Plows.
Spring-Tooth, Disc and Drag Harrows.
Massey-Harris New Style Combined Hoe Drill and Spring-Tooth Broadcast Seeder.

E. G. PRIOR & Co
(LIMITED LIABILITY)
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER and KAMLOOPS.

mr1-ap1

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

FOR FAMILY USE, IS THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

Ask Your Grocer for It. Have No Other.

MANUFACTURED BY
Red Crown Roller Mills,
ALBANY, OREGON. au1

MATERNITY (ate Samaritan) Home, removed to larger premises, at 199 Johnson street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or to Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or to Mrs. Flumerfelt, Gorge Road. fe10

CHAS. HAYWARD,

Funeral Director & Embalmer
52 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA.
★★
The largest and best appointed Undertaking Establishment in the Province.

JUST ARRIVED Direct from London, England, the latest novelties of Christmas and Holiday Goods. Call and make your selection for your Christmas Tree. Little money goes a long way. Pure Home-made Candies at W. J. TIPPINS', 114 Yates street, above Douglas. no10.

STEAMERS AND SHIPS

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO.

DESPATCH A STEAMER EVERY FIVE days for San Francisco, carrying Her Majesty's mails, from Outer Wharf at 8 p.m.

City of Puebla - - Jan. 18

R. P. RITHET & CO.
meh26 Agents.

C. P. Navigation Co., Limited.

TIME TABLE NO. 24
Takes effect Sept. 1, 1894.

Vancouver Route:
Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday, at 2 o'clock a.m.
Vancouver to Victoria—Daily, except Monday at 13.15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route:
LEAVE VICTORIA for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island—Sunday at 23 o'clock; Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R. train No. 2 going east Monday.
For Plumper's Pass—Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock.
For Moresby and Pender Islands—Friday at 7 o'clock.
For Sidney—Wednesday, at 7 o'clock.
LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER for Victoria—Monday at 13.15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Plumper Pass—Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney—Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route:
Steamships of this Co. will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route:
Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound Ports the 1st and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.
Victoria, Sept. 1st, 1894.

GEO. A. SARGISON

NOTARY PUBLIC,
Accountant & Agent,
48 LANGLEY ST.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1895.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY BY THE COLONIST PRINTING & PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED LIABILITY.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager. | A. G. SARGISON, Secretary.

TERMS:

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Per year (postage free to any part of Canada) $10 00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
Per week (if delivered) 25

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Per year (postage free to any part of the Dominion or the United States) ..... $ 2 00
Six months 1 25
Three months 75

Subscriptions in all cases are payable *strictly in advance.*

ADVERTISING RATES:

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business, Government and Land Notices—published at the following rates: Per line, solid nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisements:

More than one fortnight and not more than one month, 60 cents.

More than one week and not more than one fortnight, 40 cents.

Not more than one week, 30 cents.

No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than $2.50, and accepted only for every-day insertion.

Theatrical advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted till ordered out.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration of special period will be charged as if continued for full term.

Liberal allowance on yearly and half-yearly contracts.

WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line solid Nonpareil, each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than $2.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line solid nonpareil:—First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than $1.50

Where cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on Wood.

GOOD FOR

PARTS I TO 20 INCLUSIVE

NAME.....

P.O.....

Masterpieces from the Art Galleries of the World.

With three Coupons and 10 cents each part.

YESTERDAY'S ELECTIONS.

The civic elections yesterday were much more lively than usual. A large number of electors turned out, and many of them seemed to think that a good deal depended on the result of the polling. This was in striking contrast to the languid way in which city elections are usually carried on, and augurs well for the good government of the city, for if the citizens continue to take an interest in the way in which the public affairs are managed there will without doubt be an improvement in city government.

Mr. Teague has been returned by a good majority, but Mr. Keith-Wilson has no reason to be ashamed of the vote he has polled. Mr. Austin did better than many persons expected. He came out late and ran against men who were experienced in civic administration and who as the result has shown had a strong following in the city.

The election played havoc with last year's City Council, only the Mayor and one of the Councillors being returned. Those who know the new men say that a good Council has been elected. We sincerely hope so. The city needs the services of intelligent and energetic men very badly, and if the Councillors just elected perform the work that is before them well and promptly, they will do their fellow citizens most important and most valuable service.

We are particularly well pleased to find that the electors have seen fit to place Messrs. Hayward, Saunders and Lovell in the seats on the Board of Trustees which they had vacated. It is cheering to see faithful and diligent service requited in this handsome way. The re-election of these gentlemen will stimulate both them and their colleagues to perform their duties in such a manner as will show the electors that they were warranted in placing confidence in them. We trust that yesterday's brisk election is a presage of better government for Victoria than it has had for many a day.

BAD EYESIGHT.

Something must surely be wrong with both the eyesight and the hearing of the informants of the Times when they could neither see nor hear any other howlers at the City Hall meetings than individuals who are filling "government billets" and who are employed by members of the Provincial Legislature. We are quite sure that if their senses were in a healthy condition they would have seen and heard howlers who very likely never saw the inside of a government office and whom no member of the Legislative Assembly in his sober senses would think of employing. Some of them looked as if they came to the meeting for no other purpose than to howl and disturb the proceedings, and from the zeal they exhibited and the energy thay displayed it might be considered that in their estimation the safety of the State and the liberties of the people depended upon the volume and the variety of the discordant sounds they emitted. We did not notice any such howlers as the Times describes, but if any man who ought to be intelligent and who might be expected to be well-behaved so far forgot what is due to himself as well as to others as to help to increase the uproar, we do trust he will take thought and mend. Howling at public meetings is intolerant, unmannerly, and altogether unbecoming a man who makes any pretensions to respectability. We cannot help thinking that our contemporary has received its information relative to the howling from persons affected with political strabismus.

A GREAT COMMOTION.

There is at present a very great commotion in France, but it is by no means certain that it will be followed by consequences very injurious to the country. The French are an impulsive and a most demonstrative people, and it would be quite a mistake to measure the seriousness of a crisis in France by the noise that the politicians make.

President Casimir-Perier has resigned his office in disgust because some of the politicians will not let him live in peace. Those politicians do not forget that it was but the other day he was a combatant in the political arena and was, to a certain extent, responsible for the policy of his party and the public action of its members. These politicians, it seems, speak of him as if he was still among them and in a position to reply to the attacks of his opponents and prepared to attack them when the opportunity offers. It is evidently not an axiom in French constitutional government that the President can do no wrong. The nation does not hold his ministers responsible for the President's executive acts. He says, in his official communication: "He had hoped that the President of the Republic being uprovided with the means of action would remain outside the lines of party struggles and that the political confidence of all parties would give him the necessary force and authority. He had hoped that those who, in spite of himself, had placed him in a position where he cannot defend himself would undertake the defence of the first magistrate of the State."

Not caring to remain the target for the enemies of his party he left his elevated position, where he would be nothing better than a conspicuous mark, to be fired at by everyone in Parliament who had or thought he had something to say about the sins and shortcomings of the Government. The President evidently believes that his friends in failing to meet the attacks of his assailants had not treated him as well as he had a right to expect to be treated. What they have to say in regard to M. Perier's reproach does not appear in the dispatches.

It is probable that the condition of things which has been too much for the patience and the fortitude of the President is the natural and inevitable result of the constitution of the French Republic and of the temperament of the members of the Chamber of Deputies. The constitution does not place the President out of the reach of attack and the deputies do not possess that respect for convention and that self-restraint which keep the Sovereign of Great Britain sacred from the attacks of even the most audacious and the most unscrupulous of the Members of Parliament. Even in the United States, where the First Magistrate is admittedly one of the people—a citizen of the Republic—it is difficult to imagine a President throwing up his office because Members of Congress attacked him fiercely and treated him discourteously. It is impossible to imagine a crisis in which the Governor-General of the Dominion in these days would be an object of the attacks of any party. But they do things differently in France.

What the outcome of the present difficulty will be it is impossible to conjecture, but we would not be surprised to learn in a day or two that the present trouble had blown over. A new President has been already elected and political matters in France appear to be settling down into their normal condition. Revolutions are not in fashion just now and dictators have to all appearance become obsolete.

LIBERAL ECONOMY.

The Liberals when in opposition are wonderfully economical. They condemn the Conservative Government for its generous expenditure and they promise if the direction of affairs is placed in their hands to be much more saving of the people's money. Nothing is easier than for the Liberals to make these professions and promises when it is the business of their opponents to make provision for the public service.

We find that even now at the very time they are finding fault with what they call the profuse expenditure of the Government, the Liberals try to convince the people of the different provinces that the Government does not spend money enough among them. They ask the people of one place why is it that they have not this or that improvement; and they condemn the Government in another part of the Dominion because it neglects, as they allege, to adequately supply its needs. They, at the same time, very ingeniously, as they suppose, try to create the impression that if the Liberals were in power the public works and the public services would be better attended to than they are at present. This is, of course, not consistent with their professions of economy or their denunciations of the Government for spending too much money.

It is very evident that a Grit Government cannot be both very economical and uncommonly liberal in supplying the needs of the different Provinces. If they are very economical they must starve the public service, and if they are prompt and liberal in supplying the people's needs they must spend money freely. It is true they might institute a policy of narrowness and stinginess varied by spasmodic fits of liberality to favored places and persons. It is needless to say that such a policy as this would be the reverse of popular.

But the best way after all to get a fair notion of what the Liberals would do if the reins of government were placed in their hands is to find out what they did do when they were in power. When the Liberals held office from 1873 to 1878 did they keep the expenditure within the revenue? Did they cut their coat according to their cloth? Did they lower the taxes and did they keep down the debt? Did they provide liberally for every branch of the public service and at the same time practise the strictest economy? We shall see by a short examination of the public accounts whether the Liberals were in the period we have named as careful to keep expenditure within income as they say the Conservatives ought to be. In 1873, when the Liberals got control of public affairs, the revenue was $5 67 per head and the expenditure $5 23 per head. In 1874 the revenue was $6 33 per head and the expenditure $6 10. In 1875 the revenue was $6.34 per head and the expenditure $6.10 per head. It is seen from this that during the first two years of Liberal rule the expenditure was within the revenue. But in 1876 a different state of things was initiated. In that year the revenue was $5 72 and the expenditure $6 20. In 1877 the revenue was $5 50 per head and the expenditure $5 86. In 1878 the revenue was $5 49 per head and the expenditure $5.76. In 1879, for which the Liberals were also responsible, the revenue was $5.43 and the expenditure $5 90. It will be seen from this that during the five years for which the Liberals were responsible for the finances of the country, that is '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, there was only one year in which they made both ends meet. In the other four the expenditure was greater than the income.

Did the Liberals while in power increase the debt? The public accounts show that they did increase the debt, and that very considerably. In 1874 the net debt was $108,324,965, and in 1879 it was $142,990,188. We find from these figures that the Liberals while they were in power spent in every year but one more than their income, and that they added very considerably to the public debt. We are indebted to the St. John Sun for the following details of Liberal expenditure. It says:

The vague promise of economy is worthless. It was made before the Grits came into power in 1873. How that promise was carried out was shown by the fact that the current expenditure of the year when the party left office was $23,503,158, whereas in the last year of the previous administration it was only $19,174,647. Here was an increase of 22 per cent. between 1873 and 1878 The cost of the administration of justice was increased from $398,666 to $577,896; that of civil government from $750,874 to $823,369; legislation was increased $4,000; pensions from $49 204 to $105,842; superannuations from $50,026 to $106,588. Weights, measures and gas inspection increased from nothing to $96,484; expenditure for Indians from $63,776 to $421,503; arts, agriculture and statistics grew from $10,690 to $92,365 The post office expenditure increased from $1,067,866 to $1,724 938; ocean and river service from $92,742 to $144,837; mounted police, for which there was no appropriation in 1873, cost in 1878 $334,748.

As the Liberals between 1873 and 1878 did not practise the economy that they had preached while in Opposition, it is quite safe to conclude, if they ever get into office again, their practice will be in striking contrast to the professions that they are now making.

Caswell's North Saanich Creamery Butter in pounds, at Fell & Co.

For prices plate glass see Mellor. *

GINGER ALE.

THORPE & CO.'S PURE MINERAL WATERS

TELEPHONE 435.

P.O. BOX 175.

FOR THE TEETH & BREATH
TEABERRY
PRICE 25¢
ZOPESA CHEMICAL CO. TORONTO

HANG WO HING KEE,

Importers and dealers in

Chinese and Japanese Fancy Goods

NO. 31 CORMORANT STREET,

P.O. BOX 832. no20 VICTORIA, B.C.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The undersigned will make loans from $1 to $1,000 on any approved security.

VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE,

133 Government Street private entrance on Pandora Street. oct8

ANTHRACITE COAL

Try it in your furnace, self feeder, or base-burner; burns in any stove; hardly any ash and is clean and economical. Terms cash. Leave or telephone orders for coal or wood to

SWINERTON & ODDY,

110 Government St. Tel. 491. P.O. Box 631.

USE

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast!

It quickly cures

Cuts, Burns, Corns, Bruises. Chilblains, Bunions, Cracks between the Toes, Scalds, Piles, Swellings, Ulcers, Stiff Joints, Old Sores, Inflammation of all kinds, Lame Back, Pimples, Rheumatism, Pustules, Caked Breasts, Eruptions, Diseased Tendons, Contracted Muscles, And all Lameness and Soreness.

Langley & Co., Wholesale Agents for British Columbia.

WE RESPECTFULLY beg to notify dealers in Window Shades, Laces, Fringes, Poles, Pole Trimmings, etc, that we have taken full possession of THE MACFARLANE SHADE CO.'S WORKS, and any orders for goods from samples previously shown by that concern will receive prompt attention and shipment if addressed directly to us.

MENZIE, TURNER & CO.,
Manufacturers, Toronto, Ontario.

GEO. POWELL & CO.

CHEAPSIDE

Importers and Dealers in

STOVES AND RANGES,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,
CUTLERY, ETC.

See their "Duchess of Oxford" Range.

CHEAPSIDE 127 Government Street.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL (With power to increase.) ..... £600,000, $2,920,000.
RESERVE ..... £275,000, $1,338,333.

HEAD OFFICE: - - - - 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

BRANCHES:

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, NANAIMO, KAMLOOPS AND NELSON (KOOTENAY LAKE).

IN THE UNITED STATES—SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, SEATTLE AND TACOMA.

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS:

CANADA—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants Bank of Canada, The Molsons Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada, Bank of Nova Scotia and Union Bank of Canada. In UNITED STATES—Canadian Bank of Commerce (Agency) New York. Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago. In AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND—Bank of Australasia. HONOLULU—Bishop & CO.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT. Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 3½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.

Victoria, B.C., July 1, 1893. ap5 GEO. GILLESPIE, MANAGER.

PORTFOLIOS

For the MASTERPIECES OF THE ART GALLERIES have been received and are for sale at this office. Price 50 cents. Complete your file of the Folios without delay. Full number now on hand.

Board of Horticulture.

ATTENTION is hereby directed to the fact that under the provisions of the Act and of the Rules and Regulations adopted under it, all infected orchards, trees and plants are required to be cleansed; and warning is hereby given that the time that can be accorded for disinfection, after inspection, must necessarily be more limited as the season advances; it is therefore directed that all infected orchards trees and plants aforesaid, irrespective of inspection, be disinfected in the manner prescribed in the Rules and Regulations. Rule 5 provides as follows: "All persons owning or having in their possession nursery stock, or trees and plants of any kind, infested with insect pests or fungus disease, shall cause the same to be disinfected and cleansed by using the remedies herein prescribed, or such other insecticides and fungicides as may be found effective, and are approved of by a member of this Board or the Inspector of Fruit Pests.

J. R. ANDERSON,
Secretary.

Department of Agriculture, British Columbia.
Victoria, January 15, 1895. ja16-1w

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Mr. George Alan Kirk was admitted as a partner in our firm on the 1st day of January, 1895.

ja16 TURNER, BEETON & CO.

— GREAT REDUCTIONS. —

Waltham Watch Co., P. S. Bartlett, (stem wind) ..... $ 8 00
Appleton, Tracy & Co. 15 00
(all new movements)
Low grades from 4 00
Elgin Watch Co., B. W. Raymond 15 00

SPECIAL—CLOCKS.

Eight-Day Cathedral Gong, striking hours and half hours, $7.50.

S. A. STODDART,

Practical Watch-maker. 63½ Yates Street. ap4

SHORTHAND.

Pitman's system, taught in twenty-five lessons for $25. Proficiency Guaranteed. Address Centre Road, Spring Ridge. ap14

FOR SALE.

200 TONS

OF FIRST-CLASS

TIMOTHY HAY

At Victoria & Sidney Railway Station, Hillside Ave.

TELEPHONE 511.

ja13-6t

In the Matter of the Partnership Act, 1894

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.
COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

We, John B. Perry and John Clauss Voss, formerly members of the firm carrying on business as hotel and restaurant keepers, in the premises known as the Queen's Hotel, Store street, Victoria, British Columbia, in the City and County of Victoria, under the style of Voss & Perry, do hereby certify that the said partnership was on the 8th day of January, 1895, dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. John Clauss Voss will carry on the business and will assume all liabilities and assets of the late firm.

Witness our hands at Victoria, the 8th day of January, 1895.

JOHN B. PERRY.
J. C. VOSS.

Witness—DENIS MURPHY, No. 46 Langley street, Victoria, law student to S. Perry Mills.

Bank of British Columbia.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.

From 1st January, 1895, and until further notice, the rate of interest allowed on Savings Bank Deposits by this Bank will be three per cent. (3 per cent.) per annum.

GEORGE GILLESPIE,
Manager.

Bank of British Columbia,
Victoria, 28th November, 1894. no28

AUCTION SALES.

H. CUTHBERT & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,

To Close Balances and Consignments.

Annual unreserved clearance sale of goods in our salerooms, and Furniture by order of parties leaving the city.

AUCTION

—OF—

FURNITURE AND EFFECTS

—ON—

MONDAY, January 21st, at 2 p.m.

Including 20 bedsteads and fine clipper mattresses in lots to suit purchasers, 10 Brussels, tapestry and wool carpets, 3 ash bed sets, antique bed set, spring and box mattresses, toilet services, 5 heating stoves of various sizes very fine Queen hall heating stove (self-feeder and equal to new), bed lounge, bed clothes, blankets, pillows, oak and walnut centre tables, a number of pitures, including 3 large oil paintings, large walnut office table, small walnut office table 2 office chairs with screws, sets Bulwer's works (9 vols), Shakespear's works (8 vols), Washington Irving's (2 vols), fine Premier cook stove No. 8 (good condition), cane chairs, perforated chairs, fine stereoscope and views, mirror in gilt frame, also 25 cases canned fruit, boots, shoes and rubbers, platform scales, cider press, large glass showcase (5 ft. x 4 ft. x 2 ft.), 8-foot panelled counter, etc.

Also capital Safety bicycle and valuable American pianoforte, cabinet grand, 7½ octaves, in very fine tone and capital condition—a very fine instrument. Terms cash.

HERBERT CUTHBERT & CO.,
ja13 Auctioneers.

PROVINCIAL CATTLE MARKET.

AUCTION OF LIVE AND DEAD STOCK.

Wednesday, January 30th at 2 P. M.

In our Cattle Yard, View Street, opposite our Sale rooms. . . .

At our last sale we had a large crowd of buyers, most of them seeking good Dairy Cattle. Those having such cattle for sale should send particulars at once. All entries to be in a week previous to sale to have benefit of advertising. Cattle may be sent in at any time. Cash advanced on stock. Full particulars on application.

HERBERT CUTHBERT & CO.,
ja1 Auctioneers.

WM. T. HARDAKER,

AUCTIONEER,

At the Old Stand, Douglas Street, near Yates.

Business carried on as before.

Money advanced on goods for absolute sale.

Household Goods, etc., etc., bought to any amount for Spot Cash. ja11-tf

SIMEON DUCK. THOS. T. HULL.

S. DUCK & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,

House, Land and Commission Agents.
Cash advanced on goods for absolute sale:
Account Sales promptly settled.
DUCK BUILDING, NO. 53 BROAD STREET:
The most commodious storage in the Province. ja1-1mo

STATEMENT

—OF—

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

—OF THE—

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

—OF THE—

Victoria City School District

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1894.

EXPENDITURE.

Teachers' salaries		$33,911 00
Janitors		2,095 00
Fuel		1,106 25
Secretary's office salary	$ 420 00	
Secretary's postage and supplies	75 63	
		495 63
Printing and advertising		254 28
Furniture, school		3,828 38
Supplies		233 75
Alterations and repairs to buildings, furniture, etc		1,441 83
Sundries—		
Hire of furniture	32 50	
Fire insurance premiums	565 00	
Scavenger	220 50	
Election expenses	162 90	
Telephones, rent and installation	283 55	
Legal expenses	5 00	
Hack hire and expressage	23 00	
Aberdeen reception	75 00	
Water rate, Victoria West school	12 00	
Sundry small repairs to school furniture	17 05	
Repairs to harmoniums, High and Central schools	36 00	
Caretaker at South Park school	44 75	
Janitor to Board	30 00	
Rent Baptist Mission Hall, Victoria West	50 00	
Miscellaneous	13 25	
		1,570 50
Interest on Education By-law Loan, $85,000, at 4½%	3,825 00	
Sinking Fund, By-law Loan	557 00	
		4,382 00
Total gross cost of schools for maintenance		$19 318 62

RECEIPTS.

Provincial Government—Per capita grant of $10 00 on average actual attendance		$16,413 20
Provincial Revenue Tax	$12,351 00	
Less cost of collecting, 8%	988 08	
		11,362 92
Amount paid out of revenue of the Corporation of the City of Victoria		21,542 50
		$19,318 62

CHAS. HAYWARD,
Chairman of the Board:

B. WILLIAMS,
Secretary to the Board.

J. L. RAYMUR,
City Auditor.

Detail of Expenditure of Proceeds of Education By-Law Loan, 1893.

South Park School—		
Site	$ 7 000 00	
Building	29,355 05	
Drains	1,942 08	
		$38,297 13
North Ward School—		
Site	$ 7.100 00	
Building	29,013 17	
Grading, fencing, etc	5,193 92	
		41,307 09
Central and High Schools— New toilet buildings		3,849 75
Sundry—		
Discounts on bonds	1,275 03	
Lithographing and printing	185 00	
Advertising	181 70	
Exchange on drafts	8 37	
		$ 1,640 07
		$85 104 04
Credit—		
Amount of loan	$85,000 00	
Interest, 1893	752 17	
Interest, 1894	583 80	
	$86,335 97	
Balance to credit of loan account		$ 1,231 93

CHAS. HAYWARD,
Chairman.

B. WILLIAMS,
Secretary to Board.

JAS. L. RAYMUR,
City Auditor. ja12

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AUCTION SALES.

Jan. 18—Furniture, etc. W. Furnival & Co.
Jan. 21—Furniture, etc. H. Cuthbert & Co.
Jan. 30—Live and dead stock. H. Cuthbert & Co.

THE CITY.

A BAD language case was the principal item of yesterday's police court list.

A LARGE and choice collection of second-hand dogs will be offered for sale at the city pound next Monday.

A WELL arranged concert for philanthropic purposes, will be held in the Temperance hall on Saturday evening next.

YESTERDAY'S Gazette notes the setting apart of a small tract of land for cemetery purposes at Golden, adjoining the southern boundary of the Golden Mining and Smelting Co.'s property.

THE Bellingham Bay Hydraulic Mining Co. of Fairhaven has been registered foreign under the Companies act and authorized to do business in British Columbia. The company is capitalized at $30,000.

The Rugby football match arranged for Saturday (to-morrow) is "England v. the Colonies. The game will be played on the Caledonia grounds and the teams will be announced in to-morrow's COLONIST.

MRS McNAUGHTON addressed the mothers' meeting of the W.C.T.U. in the Temperance hall yesterday afternoon. There was a good attendance and the interest of the mothers present was largely manifested.

JAMES MARTINSON, charged with the robbery of T. W. Pierre's tailor shop a few nights ago, was convicted in the Speedy Trials court yesterday and sentenced to two years' imprisonment at hard labor. Mr. R. T. Elliott appeared for the Crown.

ALFRED DUGAY, the tight rope performer, who fell to the deck of the steamer Islander about a week ago, is recovering from the effects of his fall. He and his travelling companion, J. Bryant, the well known street whistler, were expecting to leave on the Miowera for Australia last evening, but owing to the accident will be obliged to postpone their voyage.

EXPRESSMEN loudly protest against the manner in which one of their number, a colored man, treats his animals. His horses, they say, are crippled almost beyond usefulness, are almost in an extreme condition of weakness and are driven in the most pitiless fashion. It is said that the owner is not the driver, who is believed to be hardly responsible for his actions.

THE committee of the Sons of St. George met on Thursday evening and completed arrangements for the masquerade ball in A.O.U.W. hall on Thurday evening, February 14 A number of handsome prizes will be given, but this year no gentleman will be allowed to draw a lady's prize, nor vice versa. A series of tableaux will be given at intervals during the evening. The committee are leaving nothing undone to insure success.

LOUISE CHRISTOPHER, who was given in charge to the city police last week by Mr. A. H. Scaife, the charge being theft, was convicted in the Speedy Trials court yesterday and sentenced to one day's imprisonment, which had been already served. Mr. H. E A. Robertson appeared for the Crown, the defence being represented by Mr. Thornton Fell. As explained at the time of the police court hearing, the evidence of the defence showed that the girl was more properly a subject for asylum than for prison care.

THERE are now eighty-eight licentiates and apprentices of pharmacy in British Columbia, the complete list of whom appears in yesterday's Gazette. Of these thirty-five are located in this city, twenty-six in Vancouver, ten in Nanaimo, eight in Westminster, three in Vernon, two in Kamloops, and one each in Esquimalt, Kaslo, Revelstoke and Nelson. The list includes seventy-two licentiates and sixteen apprentices, of whom sixty-three were in business before the passage of the Pharmacy act.

COMIC opera lovers, of whom there are a large number in Victoria, will be afforded an opportunity of witnessing a fine production of "Amorita" shortly at the theatre, where the Calhoun Opera Company play, opening on Monday, January 21, for three nights and matinee. The Living Pictures, which are to be seen in connection with this opera, are said to be the best appreciated by the more cultured, as they are really works of art, being exact reproductions from the living model of the most celebrated of the world's famous painters, and to those who appreciate the beautiful in the works of the old masters, they will prove to be a source of delight and admiration. *

IN THE lecture upon Milton in St. Ann's convent yesterday, Mrs. Watt took up the various tributes to Milton from other poets, notably Dryden, Wordsworth and Tennyson, as well as the prose critiques of Matthew Arnold and the brilliant author of *Obiter Dicta*. Milton's literary quality is what makes him supreme among masters of style. His diction is sure and flawless. Excellence is rare. Milton is the single Englishman of letters whose work bears in every line the impress of lofty, pure and sustained excellence. There is not a weak point in his style however vulnerable his treatment of the subject matter of his poems may be. The lecture closed with a sketch of the poet's life. The next lecture will be upon Thackeray. This will be the last single author heard from. The succeeding and last Thursday will be a review.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Sealers! Get the best skinning knives from Fox's, 78 Government street. *

Drink Victoria-Phœnix Lager Beer.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

Having been delayed in receiving her cargo, the R.M.S. Miowera did not reach here from the Terminal City until after midnight, and consequently did not sail for the Southern seas before daylight this morning. Her freight from here was chiefly lime, salmon and feed, amounting in all to about 200 tons. Among her passengers, first and second class, there were: Miss N. Briggs, G. Falcon, Gilbert McNichol, S. Mathews, J. McKay, H. Powell and Jos. Mayatt. The last named two are bound for Auckland, while the first two only go as far as Honolulu.

The steamship Tacoma sailed for China and Japan last evening with a full cargo. She arrived here about three o'clock in the afternoon and as freight received 60 tons of flour from the Victoria mills. Three cabin and fifteen Chinese steerage passengers left on the Tacoma, one of the former being Mrs. Thompson.

The Seattle sealer Morrill, Capt. E. Morrill, which has been in port for several days past, sailed yesterday for Yokohama. She carried a crew of 15 men all told.

ENTERED.

Str. Charmer.....from Vancouver.
" City of Kingston.... " Port Townsend.
" Rosalie..... " " "
" Daisy..... " Comox.
" Tacoma..... " Tacoma.
" Miowera..... " Vancouver.

CLEARED.

Str. Charmer..... for Vancouver
" City of Kingston... " Port Townsend.
" Rosalie..... " " "
" Tacoma..... " Yokohama.
" Miowera..... " Honolulu.
Schr. Morrill..... " Yokohama.

CHANGE IN SCHOOL HOURS.

TO THE EDITOR:—As a parent I cannot too strongly express my disapprobation of the proposed change in the school hours. My objections are several, viz: The hour and a half at the noon recess is altogether too long a time for those children who will always remain to be together. The mutual intercourse which will naturally follow, and cannot be prevented, will have a most demoralizing effect, while the boisterous play which they indulge in will unfit them for their afternoon work. Certain children who, under the existing circumstances, will be constrained to go home rather than spend such a long time on the school premises, will be exposed to all the variations of the weather. Those, therefore, who are deluged by the rain in winter, or exhausted by a long walk under the burning sun in summer, will prefer to remain at home in the afternoon, and so habits of irregularity will be engendered.

Men in business, clerks, etc, rarely allow themselves more than an hour for their midday meal, and why should children require so much longer time for theirs? Owing to the multiplicity of schools the walk can always be managed in the time allowed, and, if not, lengthening the hours will not make the walk a whit shorter, while the child who takes his lunch now for that reason, will probably continue to do so. I see that the time will be extended half an hour longer in the afternoon, a time when the brains of the children are wearied and unfit to study or retain knowledge. In summer the hours will be from nine to four, which, under the present system of keeping in, means half-past four or five. Our children will, therefore, not return to us till after five. This will prove very inconvenient for those who take extra lessons, music, etc. For these unfortunate ones no recreation will be possible. Their time for study will be limited; the lessons are hard and long enough already, and if their play time is restricted life will be a mere slavery—an intolerable burden. To the ballot that has been sent me I shall sign a very large "No!" and I earnestly hope that all the other parents will earnestly consider before they take any step in the matter, for, of course, when the alteration is once made it will be final, even if our repentance be deep and lasting.

PARENT.

PERSONAL.

F. G. Richards came over from the Sound yesterday evening.

Capt. Soule, of Vancouver, is registered at the Oriental.

J. S. Taylor and wife, Winnipeg, are staying at the Oriental.

B I. Short, C. G. T. Murray and H. Darling, of Vancouver, are guests at the Driard.

M., Mrs. and Miss Gillmorev, of New York and J. H. Thomas, of Salem, are among the guests at the Hotel Dallas.

G. S. Palmer, Spokane; W. L Ogle, Toronto, and W. H. Kelson, wife and family, Montreal, are guests at the Driard.

S Warburton, who has been absent from Victoria since his proposition for the construction of an ironworks manufacturing concern here was submitted to the Board of Aldermen last year, arrived from Tacoma last evening and is at the Driard.

SENATOR TASSE.

Death of a Well Known and Able French Canadian Journalist and Politician.

MONTREAL, Jan. 17.—Senator Tasse, who has been seriously ill for some time and whose death was announced several days ago, died this morning at 5 o'clock. He was born in Montreal in 1848, and began his journalistic life as editor of Le Canada, of Ottawa, in 1867-68. In 1869 he became joint editor of La Minerve, of Montreal, and in 1873 was appointed assistant French translator in the House of Commons. In 1873 he visited England and the continent, a detailed account of his trip being published in book form. He filled the presidency of several French national societies in Ottawa, and was the author of a number of very interesting works embracing politics, science, travel and biography, among the latter being a "Parallel of the life of Sir John Macdonald, compared with that of Lord Beaconsfield." Mr. Tasse was made an officer of the French Academy, and was highly esteemed by the litterateurs of France. He had been the leading writer on La Minerve since 1880, and sat for Ottawa in the House of Commons from 1878 to 1887. He was called to the Senate in 1891.

Sheffield cutlery, all kinds, at Fox's. *

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Extraordinary Interest Taken in the Mayoralty and Ward Contests.

A List of the Candidates and the Votes Cast in Their Favor.

After the battle at the polls yesterday, when the results were counted up, it was found that of all the members of the city council of 1894 who asked for re-election only the Mayor and Ald. Humphrey "survived to tell the tale," as the latter gentleman put it in returning thanks to his supporters. On the whole the contest was a friendly one and the people seemed pretty well satisfied with their new representatives.

The city council elected yesterday is:

Mayor—John Teague.

North Ward—John Macmillan, A. J. McLellan and Edward Bragg.

Centre Ward—R. T. Williams, J. Partridge and W. Humphrey.

South Ward—Wm. Wilson, W. G. Cameron and John Hall.

More interest wrs taken in the election than last year and early in the day it was predicted that the vote polled would be larger. This turned out to be the case for the total votes polled for Mayor were 1,955 against 1,485 at last year's election.

The only really unpleasant incident of the day occurred just outside the polling place at the city hall, where Mr. Keith-Wilson, one of the candidates for the Mayoralty, was struck in the face by Mr. Theo. Lubbe. Mr. Keith-Wilson declared that he had not done anything to provoke the assault.

There was very little friction at the polling booths, though the police court seemed hardly large enough for taking the Mayoralty and School trustee votes. Some confusion seems to have been caused about the school trustees list, a number of people claiming they had been left off though entitled to vote. In most instances, however, the matter was straightened out satisfactorily, the names either being found on the list after a closer scrutiny or the applicant finding that he had neglected to comply with the law in some respect. There were six applications to the Police Magistrate by persons who claimed their names should be on the ward lists, and in four instances the application was granted.

One of the first men to appear at the Centre ward poll to vote for aldermen was discovered to be attempting a personation game, but he was ejected unceremoniously.

The three mayoralty candidates had each a committee room near the city hall, and their friends worked well for them, hunting up the voters and bringing them to the polls. There was no excitement in town and everything went along in an orderly, quiet manner that spoke volumes for the conduct of the people of Victoria. The ordinary little throngs gathered about each polling booth, discussing the chances of the day, but everybody was good humored.

From 4 o'clock, when the polls closed, until 7 o'clock, when the returns were all in, there was a crowd about the city hall, and every now and then somebody would shout out for the benefit of the crowd how the count for mayor was progressing. By 7 o'clock the results were known as far as mayor and aldermen were concerned, but it took until half past 9 o'clock to finish up the count for school trustees.

THE MAYORALTY.

Number of Vetes Cast for Each of the Three Candidates.

Following is the result of the voting for Mayor:

JOHN TEAGUE	971
J. Keith-Wilson	676
John J. Austin	308

This is Mr. Teague's second term as chief magistrate of Victoria.

The following are the figures of the Mayoralty vote polled during the last five years:

1895—Teague, 971; Wilson, 676.
1894—Teague, 988; Beaven, 497.
1893—Beaven, 919; Dalby, 626.
1892—Beaven, 805; A. J. Smith, 313.
1891—Grant, 833: A. Wilson, 426.

NORTH WARD.

The Lucky Ones Out of Thirteen Candidates.

There were so many candidates in this ward—a round baker's dozen—that nobody placed much faith in predictions. Though the three who headed the list were known to be strong men, it had been the general impression that Mr. W. J. Dwyer would be re-elected, and in consequence his defeat was a decided surprise. The results of the voting were:

JOHN MACMILLAN	387
A. J. MCLELLAN	380
EDWARD BRAGG	341
W. J. Dwyer	288
E. A. Lewis	276
John Kinsman	265
M. Humber	239
Beaumont Boggs	222
F. W. Weldon	149
H. E. Levy	136
D. W. McNaughton	134
Wm. Allan	133
J. C. Blackett	31

Mr. Macmillan, the senior member for the ward, and Mr. McLellan are new material in the Council, but Mr. Bragg was an alderman in 1893 and a term previously.

CENTRE WARD.

The Material Selected to Represent the Ward for This Year.

Ald. Humphrey, the only alderman to be re-elected, will represent his old ward during 1895 In Mr. R. T. Williams, the senior alderman, and Mr. Partridge, who came second, the people have two representatives who though new to the council will no doubt give a good account of themselves. The vote for this ward was:

ROBERT T. WILLIAMS	372
JOHN PARTRIDGE	339
W. HUMPHREY	267
Louis vigelius	226
S. T Styles	214
C. Williams	47
Dr. R. Morrison	33
S. L. Kelly	29

SOUTH WARD.

All the Candidates Secure a Good Proportion of Votes.

As will be seen there were no candidates in the South ward who did not get a good share of the votes cast during the election. Mr. Cameron makes his debut in civic politics, but Mr. William Wilson, senior member for the ward, and Mr. Hall have both occupied seats at the council board before. The vote cast was:

WM. WILSON	319
W. G. CAMERON	309
JOHN HALL	278
H. Chapman	266
D. R. Harris	257
H. A. Munn	247
John Jardine	165

When the returns from the various wards were all in, the veteran returning officer, Mr. W. K. Bull, called for order and announced the returns in the police court. The room was jammed full of people—successful and unsuccessful candidates and their friends. After making known the returns Mr. Bull introduced Mayor Teague.

The Mayor thanked the citizens for placing him a second time in the proud position of Mayor of Victoria. He referred to the way in which the election had been conducted and said that all must feel pleased at the orderly manner in which the day had passed. He respected the feelings of those who had opposed him, as the exercise of the franchise was a thing everybody should be proud of. For that reason he felt not the slightest animosity against those who had differed from him. (Applause) He would, he said in conclusion, do his duty faithfully to the people. (Applause.)

Mr. Keith-Wilson, the next speaker, said that though not returned as Mayor he was highly pleased to find that he had 676 friends in the city. He thanked those friends and especially the ladies who had voted for him. He had been pleased to see the strong interest taken in the election, for his great object had been always to instil an interest in civic affairs, into the ratepayers. He was sorry he had been knocked out of the game early in the day, but the attack had been uncalled for. His record for the year he was sure would bear the scrutiny of any person. (Applause.) He thought that the men who had been chosen would prove good ones, and that the city would have a good council for the present year.

Mr. Wilson concluded amid applause and shook hands cordially with Mayor Teague before he left the platform.

Mr. J. J. Austin in an amusing speech said he could go further than the last speakers; he would thank those who voted for him, and apologise to them for having wasted their energies. (Laughter.) He trusted he had made no enemies during the contest. (Applause.)

Mr. Macmillan, senior alderman for the North ward, thanked the electors for putting him at the head of the poll. He also thanked the press for the generous way in which it had treated him, and said he would do his best to treat everyone in his ward in a fair and impartial manner. (Applause.)

Mr. McLellan expressed himself as always ready to do his best to forward the city's interests and to make it a healthy, pleasant place to dwell in and an attractive resort for visitors. They would find he would come out at the end of the year with clean hands and a clean record.

Mr. E. Bragg, in returning thanks for his election, promised to handle public matters in as satisfactory a manner as he could in the city's best interests.

Mr. W. G. Cameron in a few brief words expressed his thanks for the honor conferred upon him by the electors of South ward.

Ald. Humphrey laughingly alluded to himself as the only one of the old aldermen left to tell the tale. He had always tried to do his best for the city and would not go back on his record. (Applause.)

Ald. Munn, although defeated, had "no kick coming," as though he had lived in the North ward he had represented the South ward for five years. He had tried to give good service and regretted that perhaps the council of last year had been a little too sharp with one another.

Mr. Chapman, though not elected, wished to return thanks for the number of votes cast for him.

Three cheers were given for Mr. W. K. Bull, the returning officer, the Mayor reminding the electors that Mr. Bull was the returning officer when Victoria was incorporated and had filled that honorable position until the present time.

Cheers for Mayor Teague concluded the proceedings.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Victoria Shows Its Confidence in the Old Members of the Board.

It took a long time for the result of the school trustee election to be decided as the counting of the votes took till late in the evening. It was somewhat surprising to many people that Mr. Cartmel and Mr. Spragge had made as good a showing as they did. The vote cast was a large one. The result stood:

Chas Hayward	816
J. B. Lovell	753
H. Saunders	734
D. Cartmel	698
D. Spragge	547

After the declaration of the result, Mr. Charles Hayward thanked the people of Victoria for the honor done to himself and colleagues. Though the people might not believe in continuity in so far as the aldermen were concerned, they seemed to do so for school trustees. He pointed out that the office of school trustee was one of great responsibility, as they had the uncontrolled expenditure of the school funds. They could levy as much as they felt disposed to do and the council had no power of revision. If this were better understood the people would, he thought, take even more interest in electing the board.

Mr. Lovell and Mr. Saunders, the other successful candidates, briefly returned thanks, and Mr. Cartmel, though defeated, made his acknowledgments for the handsome vote given him, saying he would, if spared, offer his services next year.

One vote intended for Mr. Austin, one of the mayoralty candidates, was found in a school trustee ballot box.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MAYORS.

The Chief Magistrates of Five Provincial Cities and How Chosen.

Victoria—JOHN TEAGUE, by 971 votes. J. Keith-Wilson, 676; J. J. Austin, 308. Total mayoralty vote polled, 1955.

Vancouver—W. COLLINS, by 686. McDonell, 297. Total vote, 983.

New Westminster—B. W. SHILES, by 189. Hoy, 103; Herring, 13. Total vote, 312.

Nanaimo—E. QUENNELL, defeating Wilson by 10 majority.

Kamloops—LEE, by acclamation.

Carpenters' tools at Cheapside. *

Every Bone

In my body ached with the dreadful Rheumatism which followed a severe cold. My sufferings were awful. I could not dress myself or comb my hair. My husband had to carry me up and down stairs. I was scarcely able to nurse my little one. Within two weeks after I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, I felt better. Shortly I was able to walk up and down stairs without help and finally I was cured. My friends thought I was going to be a cripple, but thanks to God for his blessing on Hood's Sarsaparilla, I now enjoy good health. MRS. JOHN BLACKBURN, Lower Five Islands, Nova Scotia.

Mrs. J. Blackburn

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills should be in every household.

OUR SALE CONTINUES.

Goods advertised on the 7th Instant can still be bought, and New Lines also.

FOR INSTANCE, WE SHALL OFFER THIS WEEK.

22 yards White Cotton for	$1.00
16 yards White Cotton, wider and better for	1.00
16 yards fair quality Ginghams for	1.00
Best Hochelaga Sheeting, 2 yards wide, for	21c.
Best Hochelaga Sheeting, 2¼ yards wide, for	26c.
Best Hochelaga Sheeting, 2½ yards wide, for	30c.
18 yards Flannelettes for	1 00
15 yards Flannelettes, good and soft, for	1.00
Fine Eiderdown Flannels, cream and fancy colored, at.	37½c.
Nice line of Children's Colored Border Handkerchiefs, per dozen	25c.

THE WESTSIDE. J. HUTCHESON & CO.

CLEARANCE SALE

OF

WINTER CLOTHING

AND

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

AT

S. REID'S,

No. 122 GOVERNMENT STREET.

SALE NOW ON

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THE Estey Organ LEADS THE WORLD.

274,000

NOW IN USE.

M. W. WAITT & CO.

SOLE AGENTS, VICTORIA, B.C.

CATALOGUES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

FRUIT GROWERS.

The annual meeting of the Horticultural Society and Fruit Growers' Association will be held in the Board of Trade Building, Victoria, on Tuesday, January 29th, 1895, at 10 o'clock a.m. An interesting programme is being prepared. Papers will be read and discussed Questions will be presented and answered. The special committee on Spraying Experiments will report. All interested are requested to attend. Special passage rates are being secured.

A. H. B. MACGOWAN,
Secretary.
Vancouver, B.C., Dec. 28, 1894. ja8 d&w tt

A CHANCE TO BUY MEN'S CLOTHING FOR VERY LITTLE MONEY

The undersigned, having secured a quantity of Men's Suits and Pants from a wholesale house in the East, at about 60 cents on the dollar, will offer them for the next two weeks at a small advance on cost. There are Men's Tweed Suits, heavy, all-wool, well made and trimmed, good value at $12.00, our price $7.50. Other lines in proportion. Men's Pants, regular price $1 75 and $2.00, our price $1 25. Men's Fine Tweed Pants, regular price $3.00 and $3.50, our price $2.25. We want you to examine these goods. We will not press you to purchase. On all other lines of Clothing we will give a reduction of 25 PER CENT. until January 31, when we take stock. Men's and Boys' Overcoats, Suits and Pants—the largest stock in the city to select from.

Gilmore AND McCandless

Nos. 35 and 37 Johnson Street.

NOTICE—No shooting allowed on Fairfield Farm; trespassers will be prosecuted. au31

IDOLS MADE OF CLAY.

SOME CAUSES OF MATRIMONIAL INFELICITIES.

Men Are Too Exacting—Women Expect Too Much and Know Little of Men's Habits—Mutual Understanding and Forbearance Essential For Wedded Bliss.

[Copyright, 1894, by American Press Association.]

"WHAT is the secret of all the marital unhappiness we see nowadays?" a young friend asked me recently in a most discouraged voice. I looked at her in astonishment, for both the tone and manner indicated that she was experiencing some of the first pangs of discovering that her idol was only made of common clay, after all.

I also remembered, as I noted the pretty, worried face, the day, but a year ago, when she had called on me with eyes radiant with joy to tell of her approaching marriage, of her intense love and admiration for the man who was to become her husband, and of all the bright hopes which encircled her future.

"Why, what makes you ask such questions?" I inquired, trying to laugh this dear little friend out of her despondent mood.

"Oh, well, everything seems to be clouded," she responded sorrowfully. "I used to think it must be lovely to be married to the man I adored, but George and I don't seem half as happy as I thought we should be, and, in fact, I have been noticing carefully all of the girls who are in our married set, and I don't know of one genuinely happy couple."

This seemed at first a terrible commentary on either one of the sexes or both, and yet when I commenced to mentally review the lists of unhappy marriages I had heard of during the past year there was no gainsaying the fact that somebody or something was all wrong.

Taking it for granted, then, as a tangible, recognizable fact that genuinely happy unions are rare and illusive things, to what direct cause shall we assign such a state of affairs? Why is it that a young, beautiful, loving girl should, after a few years of wedded life, either develop into a worldly, married flirt or a careworn, sad looking woman, and that a bright, handsome fellow oftentimes becomes miserly and disagreeable, and also that when one chances upon what appears to be a thoroughly contented couple the fact is commented on as marvelous?

I have spent much thought in endeavoring to solve the problem and even called in the assistance of friends to the extent of asking their opinions on the subject.

One man who I thought would be just in his views said:

"My dear madam, girls and women expect too much nowadays. They want too many bonnets, too many dresses. In short, they insist upon living with a poor husband as they have lived with a rich father, and most men nearly kill themselves in trying to meet these demands."

This may be in part true, but it is not wholly the girl's fault. Who can blame her for wanting pretty things? She can usually get them if she works for herself, and she naturally expects a loving husband to exert himself to procure what a fond father was willing to work hard to obtain for her.

When it comes to being extravagant, then the fault lies with the parents, particularly the mother, who ought always to bring daughters up with the constant admonition that they must never forget that riches have wings, and that a true, loving heart is worth much more than jewels. Indeed it is often mothers who put mercenary thoughts into their daughters' brains. I heard one not long ago say to a caller on her pretty daughter. "It would not be well for a poor man to ask for my child Addie," and in that remark lay the whole matter in a nutshell, plainly indicating the kind of tuition this future wife had received.

According to several women's opinions on the question, it is men who expect too much from their wives. "They give so little and want so much," as one little rebel expresses it. Yes, they do demand a great deal, it is true, but did it ever occur to you in what different environments they are brought up, and that when they select you for the head of their house and give you what they usually think the most of—their name—they are paying you what they consider the greatest compliment possible? No, it is quite evident that we must use the lash a little on both sides. There are faults in the man and woman which need correction. Much thought and study and careful weeding out of selfishness is required to render them congenial companions to each other.

Now, I consider daintiness of habit and dress a great factor toward marital happiness. A man who is fond of seeing everything neat and in order is often irritated and made absolutely cross by his wife's lack of tidiness, her absolute disregard of what she terms his finicky ways and a gross negligence in the care of his clothing as well as of her own person and dress. I have often wondered in my own mind if women were really aware what a powerful influence lies in daintiness of attire and surroundings. If they did, would they persist in wearing old black gowns or soiled dressing sacks and wrappers in the house? Would they save the lovely clothes, pretty frills and chic boots for outsiders to admire and throw on some shabby gown or faded finery and down at the heel slippers the moment they enter the home and there is "no one but husband" to see them?

Do women realize what a subtle fascination for most men exists in her toilet table, with its dainty brushes and pincushions and perfume bottles, all of which possess more or less of an air of mystery which is wonderfully attractive? The toilet articles need not of necessity be extremely expensive. It is principally the absolute cleanliness and purity of the silk and muslin draperies and silver tipped glass bottles which prove so irresistible. I have often seen men walk around a fair woman's pretty table and admiringly examine the quaint conceits her own personality had devised and lovingly touch the dozen small objects which he knew were for her personal use.

The very man for whom they put on their most delicate laces and "fetching" hats to attract before marriage they oftentimes give themselves little trouble to hold afterward. While the husband may preserve silence, he notices all this, considers it in the light of a direct slight, and it frequently serves to form the first layer of a strata of future unhappiness. You may always be absolutely certain that other women are on the lookout for him and are always dainty and becomingly dressed when he is expected, and that the wife suffers by contrast.

Now, while the husband is not so apt to allow himself to become slovenly in appearance, his habits may be exasperatingly untidy. Is there anything more trying to a woman's nerves and temper, I wonder, than to go into her pretty bedroom or parlor and find a clothesbrush in one corner, clothes tossed in another direction, while pipes, stumps of cigars, and, above all, dozens of burnt matches decorate bureau and mantel?

"Well," he says in answer to her remonstrances, "where shall I put them, and isn't it part of women's duties to tidy up?" Yes, it may belong to woman's province to set her house in order, but wouldn't the task be made much easier if the men of the household threw their cigars and matches in the receiver made for them and hung back the brush on the nail from which they took it?

I cannot but feel convinced that much of the misery which we know exists among many of our married friends is due to the dissipated past of the husbands. From boyhood up men invariably dissipate in a greater or less degree, according to their temperaments and dispositions. When they marry young, their habits are of necessity changed, and, if they possess the requisite qualities to be steadfast and true, prove good husbands and fathers, harmed but little by their former worldliness, but in the generality of cases men in comfortable circumstances do not marry early in life. They are having too good a time to settle down. They want to continue to enjoy the forbidden sweets and fascinations of "life," as they call it, before becoming Benedicts. It is only when wearied with the glamour of the show lights and blaze within the glare of dancing halls that most men long for home and a wife. But the woman must be young, perfect and spotless. Yes, indeed, notwithstanding the knowledge of his own shortcomings, he demands beauty, purity and as a usual thing a woman's first affection, if he can secure it. He may be a wreck, body and soul, yet he accepts the sacrifice of a woman's health, strength and good looks, for that is what it amounts to in the end. She meets him at some reception, say. He looks the personification of manly beauty. When she bids him adieu, she fondly imagines he also retires at that time to dream of her. She does not see him again until the next afternoon, and then he is well groomed and attentive. How can she know that in the meantime he had spent most of the night in revelry? She is a lady and cannot visit his club or apartments, and assuredly no friend of his will turn informer, so she has no possibility of a knowledge of his habits unless she fortunately possess a father or brother, and even these are often worldly enough to condone courses which they probably have followed or are following themselves.

"The cause of this state of affairs?" some old fashioned person asks.

The low moral standard which pervades what we call society, I answer unhesitatingly, together with the false custom of having one law of morals for men and another one—decidedly another one—for women.

No man living likes to be judged, or, in fact, will allow himself to be judged, by the same moral standard that governs women. There is one rule for him, an entirely different path for her, and all the arguments in the world cannot change his ideas. It was but recently, in discussing this subject with a gentleman born, that he boasted of his own charity and that of his sex in general toward women, whereas women, he declared, made no allowance for men's natural weaknesses.

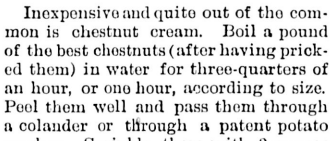
"Surely you must admit," said I, "that women may feel justly indignant at being deceived in a man's character. It is but natural that she should expect some youthfulness of feeling for the honest affections she offers upon the altar of marriage, but I thoroughly believe there is not a true woman living but what, if the man she loved came to her frankly and said, 'I am not worthy of your devotion; I have passed through the whole gamut of evil, but bear with me and be my friend,' would extend her arms to him and say, 'I will help you back to health, strength and purity.' Do you know any man of your acquaintance who would be as charitable toward a woman? No; not one of them would forgive the deceit practiced upon what they are pleased to term their pride, manhood and superiority."

If the day ever comes when there shall be a clear and perfect understanding between men and women, when they shall judge each other not only by their own weaknesses, but by what they give of the present, irrespective of the past, then we may see true relations between husband and wife. "Sympathy is force" should be each one's motto. It should be hung over the fireside and in every room of the home.

An excellent thing to remember is that if you give any amount of force from yourself to another you are losing just so much vitality unless you receive the same amount of force in return.

In other words, if a woman sympathizes in her husband's work, enters into his hopes and fears and helps him along in life, as she should do, and if he accepts that sympathy and unselfishness from her, he must give back, by his interest in the details of her private life, the vital force he is absorbing if he desires to keep her with him and hold the sunshine of her love.

Have I solved any of the problems of happy relations between husband and wife?

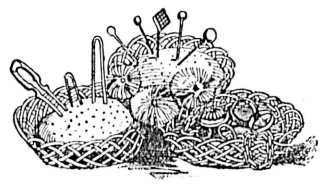


A Delicious Dainty.

Inexpensive and quite out of the common is chestnut cream. Boil a pound of the best chestnuts (after having pricked them) in water for three-quarters of an hour, or one hour, according to size. Peel them well and pass them through a colander or through a patent potato masher. Sprinkle them with 2 ounces of pounded or fine sugar flavored with vanilla. Whip a quarter of a pint of good cream and pour it over the chestnuts, having also mixed sugar and vanilla with it. The cream must be whipped in a cool place and only just when it is wanted. It whips easier if a pinch of very fine gum tragacanth be added.

Pretty and Useful Catchall.

A pretty receiver for a lady's dressing table may, by following these directions from The Household, be made easily and cheaply: Select three small baskets of uniform size and make and catch together with three fluffy pompons. One of the baskets is lined with silk, another is filled with a silk pincushion for stickpins and hatpins, while the third has curled hair covered with net lace for the accommodation of hairpins.



A TRIO OF BASKETS.

Any pretty little fancy basket may be used for this purpose, and ribbons for tying them together are fully as pretty as the pompons.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Supplied under Royal Warrants to Her Majesty the Queen of England, and to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales

Received the HIGHEST AWARD at the WORLD'S FAIR.

TENDERS

TENDERS

Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday next, the 21st inst., at 4 p.m., for supplying to the Corporation the following on or before the 10th day of February next, viz.: 167 feet of 10-inch Double Leather Dynamo Belt; 165 feet of 7-inch Double Leather Dynamo Belt.

Each tender must be accompanied by a certified cheque for $100, and by samples, and must mention the name of the firm manufacturing the belt proposed to be supplied.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office,
Victoria B.C., Jan. 15, 1895. ta16

TENDERS

will be received by the undersigned at a rate upon the dollar, for the stock and book debts of the estate of James McKim & Sons, Union, B.C. Tenders to be in by January 19th, 1895.

G. C. SHAW,
Assignee.

ja7-3-6t

IMPORTANT SALE

Electric Tramway.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of a certain indenture, dated 25th October, 1892, made between the Westminster & Vancouver Tramway Company and the Montreal Safe Deposit Company as Trustees, that the Westminster & Vancouver Tramway Company, Limited, and all the property of the said Tramway Company comprised in the said indenture, will be sold by Public Auction at T. J. Trapp's Auction Rooms, 713 Columbia street, in the City of New Westminster, British Columbia, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, on Saturday, the 13th day of April, 1895.

The Westminster & Vancouver Tramway Company's lines of tramway extend through out the City of New Westminster, in the Province of British Columbia, and between that city and the City of Vancouver.

Conditions of sale and full particulars as to the property may be obtained at the office of the Montreal Safe Deposit Company, or from Messrs. Corbould & McColl, Solicitors, New Westminster, B.C.

GORDON E. CORBOULD,
Solicitor for the Montreal
Safe Deposit Company.

Dated New Westminster, B.C.,
24th December, 1894. ja4

NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

—$500 PREMIUM.—

A premium of $500 is hereby offered for plan to be approved by the Corporation fo Filter Beds at Beaver Lake.

Plans will be received in competition for th said premium until the 28 h day of January instant, at 4 p.m., at the office of the under signed.

All the necessary information will be su plied at the office of the City Engineer.

The Corporation reserves the right to rejec any or all plans submitted in competition.

By order.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office,
Victoria, B.C., Jan. 3, 1895. ja4

The Mechanics Lien Act, 1891

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that we, Daniel McIntyre and Phil. Chapman Butts, Assignee for the benefit of creditors of the said Daniel McIntyre, who claim a lien for money, skill and materials bestowed upon 7,538,750 feet of logs now lying in the North Arm of Cowichan Lake, in the Province of British Columbia, by the said Daniel McIntyre for the sum of $8,381.65, being a balance due to the said Daniel McIntyre by Amos Jay Hughitt, of Genoa, Vancouver's Island, for such moneys, skill and materials bestowed upon said logs, will on the 30th day of January, instant, proceed to sell the said logs or so many thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the amount of the said lien and costs by receiving tenders in writing per thousand feet for said logs, addressed to Drake, Jackson & Helmcken, 20 Bastion Street, Victoria. The said logs are marked twice on each end with each of the following words: H. 4 (a circle); H. (and a circle 4).

Dated this 11th day of January, 1895.

"DANIEL McINTYRE."
"PHIL. CHAPMAN BUTTS,"
Assignee for the benefit of Creditors of Daniel McIntyre. ja11-12t

In the Matter of the Estate of Peter McDonald, Late of Number 50 Yates Street, in the City of Victoria, British Columbia, Tobacconist, Deceased.

Pursuant to the Trustees and Executors Act, notice is hereby given by Rev. Joseph Nicolaye and the Right Rev. John Nicholas Lemmens, executors of the last will and testament of the above named Peter McDonald, deceased, who died on or about the 15th day of March, A.D. 1894, that all creditors and persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased are required to send in the particulars of such claims to the said executors at the offices of Messrs. Davie & Hunter, their solicitors, at number 21 Bastion street, in the said city of Victoria, on or before the 1st day of February, A.D. 1895; and notice is hereby also given that after the said last mentioned date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said executors shall then have notice, and that the said executors will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim they shall not then have had notice.

Dated at Victoria this 31st day of December, A.D. 1894.

DAVIE & HUNTER,
ja1-1m Solicitors for the Executors.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date we intend to make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease of the following described lands: First Parcel—Commencing at a stake marked "British Columbia Canning Co.'s S. E. Corner," south of Point Christopher on east shore of River's Inlet, thence 5 chains east, thence 5 chains north, thence 5 chains west, thence to starting point. Second Parcel—Commencing at a stake marked "British Columbia Canning Co.'s N. E. Corner," on Grassy Flat, west shore of Schooner Passage, River's Inlet, thence 10 chains south, thence 10 chains east, thence 10 chains north, thence to post or starting post.

BRITISH COLUMBIA CANNING CO., LTD.
Victoria, B. C., December 27, 1894. de28-1m

NOTICE.

Persons owning property on streets along which sewers are now being laid are requested to furnish information at the office of the City Engineer as to the manner in which they wish their premises connected with the public sewers.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

September 10, 1894. se11 tf

NOTICE.

Waddington Alley, between Yates and Johnson streets, is closed to public traffic until further notice

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

January 14, 1895. ja15 tf

NOTICE.

Bastion Street, between Government and Langley Streets, is closed to public traffic till further notice.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

December 20th, 1894. de21-tf

NOTICE

Pembroke Street, between Douglas and Blanchard Streets, is closed to public traffic till further notice.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

December 27th, 1894. de27-th

NOTICE

King's Road, between Douglas and First Streets, is closed to public traffic till further notice.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

December 13, 1894. de11

"Fire Insurance Policy Act, 1893."

NOTICE is hereby given that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has further postponed the commencement of "An Act to secure Uniform Conditions in Policies of Fire Insurance," from the 1st day of April 1894, until the 1st day of April, 1895.

JAMES BAKER,
Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
29th March, 1894. fe10-td

FOR MONUMENTS

Head Stones and all kinds of Cemetery Work. The largest stock in the Province to select from. Do not buy from designs, which are deceiving. Address or call on

J. E. PHILLIPS,
no13-3mo 76 View St.

TRANSPORTATION.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

When you go East take the

Popular and Scenic Route

Across the continent.

RATES CHEAPER THAN VIA ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Through Sleepers and Upholstered Tourist Cars in charge of competent porters, running through without change to

MONTREAL,
BOSTON,
ST. PAUL,
MINNEAPOLIS,
TORONTO.

For rates, pamphlets and all information apply to

GEO. McL. BROWN, Dist. Pass. Agent, Vancouver, B.C.
GEO. L. COURTNEY, Fgt & Pass. Agt., Victoria, Corner Fort & Gov't Sts

au25

General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and From all European points.

FROM HALIFAX.

Allan Line	Numidian	Feb 2
"	Mongolian	Feb 16
"	Laurentian	Mar 2
Dominion Line	Oregon	Feb 9
"	Labrador	Feb 23
"	Vancouver	Mar 9

FROM NEW YORK.

Cunard Line	Lucania	Jan 26
"	Etruria	Feb 2
American Line	Chester	Jan 30
"	Paris	Feb 6
White Star Line	Majestic	Jan 30
"	Adriatic	Feb 6
North Ger. Lloyd	Ems	Jan 29
"	Lahn	Feb 5
Anchor Line	Anchoria	Jan 26
"	Circassia	Feb 9
Red Star Line	Belgenland	Jan 30
"	Rhyland	Feb 13
Allan State Line	State of Nebraska	Jan 31
"	State of California	Feb 14

Saloon fares from $40.00 to $90.00, according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $25.00 to $40.00. Steerage, $10.00 to $25.00. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from $5.00 to $10.00 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10.00 by purchasing through tickets here. For sailing list, steamer accommodation and all information, apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
Agent, Victoria.
Cor. Fort and Government Streets.

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL-RAIL TO NELSON, B.C.

THE ONLY THROUGH LINE TO NELSON, KASLO, KOOTENAI LAKE AND SLOCAN POINTS.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily, except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7:00 a.m. Lv.. SPOKANE. Ar. 5:30 p.m

On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through to Nelson, arriving at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane same days.

Passengers for Kettle River and Boundary Creek connect at Marcus with stage on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. ja11

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.

GLANCE AT THIS MAP

Of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway and note its connections with all transcontinental lines at St. Paul and Omaha, and remember when going east that its trains are lighted with electricity and heated by steam. Its equipment is superb. Elegant Buffet, Library, Smoking, and Sleeping cars, with free reclining chairs. Each sleeping car berth has an electric reading lamp, and its dining cars are the best in the world. Some other lines are longer than this, but none are shorter, and no other offers the above luxurious accommodations. These are sufficient reasons for the popularity of "The Milwaukee." Coupon ticket agents in every railroad office will give you further information, or address

C. EDDY, General Agent,
J. W. CASEY, Trav. Pass. Agent,
Olympic Block, Seattle.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER JOAN W. D. OWEN, MASTER.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

The Steamer JOAN will sail as follows, calling at Way Ports as Freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria, Tuesday, 7 a. m.
" Nanaimo for Comox, Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Comox for Nanaimo, Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria station, Store street. fe4

Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, Limited.

SEVEN PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

Notice is hereby given that in conformity with the conditions upon which the above named debentures were issued, a drawing of the debentures to be paid off at par on the 15th day of February next, will take place at the Company's office, Wharf street, Victoria, B.C., on Thursday, the 24th instant, at 11 a.m.

The numbers of the drawn debentures will be duly advertised for the information of the holders thereof.

F. W. VINCENT,
Secretary.

Wharf street, Victoria, B.C., 12th January, 1895. ja12

RAILWAYS.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo R'y

TIME TABLE No. 23.

To take effect at 8.00 a.m. on Thursday, January 10th, 1895 Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

No. 2 Pass. Daily (Read Down.)	Ft. Vic.	STATIONS.	Ft. Vic.	No. 1 Pass. Daily (Read Up)
De. 3.00 p.m.	1	Victoria	78	Ar. 12.00 n'n.
" 3.04 "	4	Russella	77	" 11.56 "
" 3.14 "	5	Esquimalt	74	" 11.46 "
" 3.17 "	6	Stewart's	73	" 11.43 "
" 3.20 "	8	Parson's Bridge	72	" 11.40 "
" 3.27 "	11	Langford	70	" 11.33 "
" 3.37 "	20	Goldstream	67	" 11.23 "
" 4.05 "	28	Summit Siding	58	" 10.55 "
" 4.30 "	32	Shawnigan Lake	50	" 10.30 "
" 4.45 "	36	Cobble Hill	47	" 10.20 "
" 5.05 "	39	Maple Mills	44	" 10.00 "
" 5.20 "	43	Koksilah	40	" 9.55 "
" 5.10 "	49	Duncan's	35	" 9.50 "
" 5.27 "	53	Somenos	31	" 9.40 "
" 5.42 "	57	Westholme	28	" 9.33 "
" 6.00 "	59	Chemainus	26	" 9.18 "
" 6.09 "	62	Oyster River Siding	19	" 9.00 "
" 6.40 "	73	Oyster Bay	15	" 8.51 "
Ar. 7.00 "	78	Nanaimo	6	Lv. 8.20 a.m.
		Wellington		Lv. 8.00 a.m.

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria & Comox.

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria, Duncan's and Nanaimo Stations.

A. DUNSMUIR, President.
JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen. Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agt.

my4

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

THE BUFFET LINE.

Passengers for Chicago can take Sleeping Ca at Seattle Through Without Change.

Passengers leave Victoria daily at 9:00 a.m. for Spokane, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg, Milwaukee, St. Louis and the East,

Running Buffet Cars, with bath room, barber shop, easy chairs, observation windows library, writing and card tables, smoking rooms etc., and Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars Family Tourist Sleepers, and first and second class Coaches.

Direct connections made at Wenatchee with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanagan country. At Bonner's Ferry with steamers from Kaslo, Ainsworth, Nelson, and other points in the Kootenai mining district. At Jennings with steamer for Fort Steele. At Shelby Junction and Havre for Great Falls, Helena and Butte.

Crosses the Cascade and Rocky Mountains in daylight. Finest scenery in America and a line free from dust.

For information or publications apply to

C. H. WEEKS,
General Agent.
No. 75 Government Street,
Opposite Postoffice, Victoria, B. C.

F. I. WHITNEY,
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt,
St. Paul, Minnesota. jy1

Thos. F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne, Henry C. Rouse, Receivers.

NORTHERN PACIFIC

RUNS

Pullman Sleeping Cars
Elegant Dining Cars
Tourist Sleeping Cars

TO

St. Paul
Minneapolis
Duluth
Fargo
Grand Forks
Crookston
Winnipeg
Helena and
Butte

THROUGH TICKETS

To Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and all Points East and South.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Speed 18 knots		VICTORIA ROUTE. S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON"		Tonnage 1117.
8.30 pm	M	Lv *...Victoria.... Ar	110	4.30 pm
11.45 pm	38	. Port Townsend .	72	1.30 pm
3.00 am	82	..... Seattle.....	28	10.15 am
4.45 am	110	Ar. *...Tacoma.....Lv	M	8.00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Monday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD,
Freight and Passenger Agent
Victoria, B. C.

A. D. CHARLTON,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent,
121 First street, Washington, Portland, Or.
ap2

BY WAY OF

MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL

AND OVER

The North-Western Line

Is the best route in every respect to

CHICAGO

and points East,

KANSAS CITY, OMAHA, SIOUX CITY

and all points South. Direct connections in Union Depots. Vestibuled Trains. Compartment Buffet, Pullman, and Dining Cars on every train. All ticket agents can sell you to your destination over "The North-Western Line."

F. W. PARKER,
ja19 Puget Sound Agent Seattle.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

(Full Court Present. Crease, McCreight, Walkem, J J.)

Judgment of Mr. Justice Walkem:

Gurney Co. v. Braden & Stamford.—This is an appeal by the plaintiffs against a decision of Mr. Justice Drake, to the effect that they had released the defendant Braden from a debt of $1,081 52 due to them by the late firm of Braden & Stamford, in consequence of their having taken Stamford's individual notes for the amount after the dissolution of that firm. The legal principle applicable to such a transaction is thus stated by Lord Justin Lindley in the recent case of Rouse v. Bradford Banking Co. (7 R at p. 38): "The question as to whether a creditor of," say two "persons has released one of them and converted the other into his sole debtor, by what is called novation, is a question of intention; and an intention to look," for instance, to Stamford, is quite consistent to look to him as a mere matter of convenience without releasing his co-debtor Braden.

This principle, although not so broadly stated, was recognized and acted upon in Thompson v. Percival (5 B. and Ad. 925), which closely resembles the present case. According to the report of that case, the defendants, James and Charles Percival, were in partnership. Charles retired from the firm and James continued the business in his own name. At the time of the dissolution, the firm was indebted to the plaintiffs; and sufficient effects were left in the hands of James to pay the partnership debts. The plaintiffs were not aware of the dissolution and continued to supply goods, which James received. Afterwards the plaintiffs' collector applied to James for payment of what was due, and James told him that Charles knew nothing of the transactions and that the plaintiffs must look to him (James) alone. The plaintiffs subsequently drew a bill of exchange on James for "the mixed amount," which was accepted by him, and dishonored. They also gave him time to pay, but they eventually sued both James and Charles. As James had become bankrupt, a verdict for the full amount was taken against Charles, with leave to move for a non-suit if the court should be of opinion that the plaintiffs had discharged him from the debt. Lord Denman, in delivering the judgment of the court, observed: "It is contended that the acceptance of a bill of exchange by one of two debtors cannot be a good satisfaction, because the creditor has nothing which he had not before. The written security, however, which was negotiable and transferable, is of itself something which he had not before; and many cases may be conceived in which the liability of one of two debtors may be more beneficial than the joint liability of the two, either in respect of the solvency of the parties or the convenience of the remedy. . . . If the plaintiff did expressly agree to take, and did take, the separate bill of exchange of James in satisfaction of the joint debt, we are of opinion that his so doing amounted to a discharge of Charles. No point was made at the trial as to the proof of such an agreement, nor was it required that this question should be put specifically to the jury. We think this ought to be done, and consequently the rule for a new trial must be made absolute."

The trial of the present action took place without a jury. The learned judge, therefore, acting as a jury, had to decide whether the plaintiffs had "expressly agreed to take, and did take," Stamford's notes in satisfaction of the joint debt; but without so deciding, he held that "the receipt by the plaintiffs of the four notes of Stamford and the retention of them and forwarding them for collection through their bankers was an acceptance of the sole liability of Stamford." "There is no evidence," he observes, "that the plaintiffs, in taking those notes, expressly reserved their rights against Braden," but, with due deference, that is not the question. The question is, did they at the time, or, for that matter, at any time, expressly agree to relinquish those rights? and there is not, in our opinion, and evidence of their having done so, and that ought to be decisive in their favor. A question, however, with respect to any account rendered by the plaintiffs to Stamford was raised on behalf of Braden and may as well be disposed of. Shortly after the defendants had dissolved partnership, a draft on their firm for the amount due to the plaintiffs, who are Toronto merchants, arrived here. Stamford returned it unaccepted, on the ground that he was carrying on the business alone and had no authority to accept drafts in the firm's name. He also promised to pay them by his cheque. The plaintiffs then sent him an account in the following form, and advised him that they had drawn upon him at sight for it:

TORONTO, April 20th, 1892.

J. L. Stamford, Esq., Victoria.

In acct. with the E. C. Gurney Co., Ld.

To acct. rendered, due April 10, '92	$1,091 52
Int. to April 30, at 7%	4 17
	1 095.69

DEAR SIR:—Unless you prefer to remit please honor our sight draft for above, and oblige, Yours, etc.,

E. & C. GURNEY CO., LD
W.

It was contended on behalf of Braden that the fact of the account having been thus made out as against Stamford alone was evidence that the plaintiffs intended to look to him alone for payment. But this, at best, is but a matter of inference. It may well be that the plaintiffs, in view of the non acceptance of the first draft and of Stamford's promise to remit by cheque, decided to so frame the account as to make it correspond with the sight draft, and thus prevent Stamford from objecting to the draft on the ground that it was drawn upon him individually, while the account was made out against the firm. At all events the plaintiffs were entitled to demand payment from Braden or Stamford, either orally or by letter; and why not by an account in the above form. Besides, Braden, as well as Stamford, must have understood that the words "account rendered—due Apl. 10, '92," meant the account of the old firm. Again, there was no evidence that the plaintiffs had transferred the firm's account in their books to Stamford, and, for that purpose, opened a new account in his name and debited him with the old account. Had the plaintiffs done so, Braden's position might have been different. As it is, the acceptance by the plaintiffs of Stamford's notes was manifestly of advantage to Braden, for if anything had been paid upon them, his liability would have been thereby reduced.

As I have already stated, there is no evidence that the plaintiffs "expressly agreed to take and did take" Stamford's notes in satisfaction of the joint debt. On the contrary, it appears that Braden was told by the plaintiffs' local agent, when the dissolution of partnership was first mooted and afterwards during the currency of the notes that, in any event, he would be held liable for the partnership debts. Even if this were not so he could not escape liability in the absence of his creditors' consent to release him. It appears that when Stamford's notes were current he applied to the plaintiffs for $136 worth of goods and that the plaintiffs refused to let him have them, except for cash or a note with a good endorser. It is therefore most unlikely that with respect to the joint debt, which was eightfold greater in amount, the plaintiffs at any time contemplated releasing Braden and looking to Stamford alone—in other words looking to a man who from first to last refused to honor their drafts or to pay his notes.

The appeal must be allowed with costs, and in lieu of the judgment given by the court below in favor of Braden the judgment is to be entered for the plaintiffs as against him for $1,081 52 and costs. Judgment against Stamford has, I understand, been entered by default.

GEO. A. WALKEM, J.

MR. GREY SET RIGHT.

The "Colonist's" Plumper Pass Correspondent Defends Himself and Is Supported by Evidence.

In connection with the recently published statement of a resident of Plumper Pass to the effect that the correspondence appearing in the COLONIST from that locality was inaccurate and unreliable, a justice of the peace who is well qualified to speak on the subject writes, endorsing the statements of the COLONIST correspondent. Referring to the article upon the absence of crime among the Islands during 1894 and having occupied a magisterial position for ten years past, he certainly is competent to make the statement that he does—that there have been no known cases of sheep stealing during the past year. In this connection the correspondent attacked writes as follows:

PLUMPER PASS, Jan. 12, 1895.

TO THE EDITOR:—In reply to a letter which appeared in your issue of last week relative to myself and signed Ralph G. Grey, allow me to say a few words in explanation. An extract of my report to your paper January 3, on the subject of crime in this locality, if my memory serves me correctly, ran as follows: "The effective administration of justice, though somewhat vigorous, has proved wholesome and sheep and cattle stealing among the islands may be said to be a thing of the past." This statement of mine was published in rather an abbreviated form and read: "The entire absence of crime is a matter of congratulation and sheep and cattle stealing are now things of the past"; hence the reason of the bursting indignation contained in Mr. Grey's letter. The abridged report did not convey to the readers my meaning or sentiment. I merely wished to point out the good results of a policy pursued by the government some three years ago in extending a system of police protection to the islands. At that time plundering and slaughtering of sheep was wholesale, the depredations being committed in broad daylight, and now that the law has been rigidly enforced and the islands have assumed a tranquil state, it is folly and absurdity for some people to appear uneasy, under the dread that the constable "*whose headquarters are at the Pass*" will be withdrawn from the station.

I assert that there have been no known cases of sheep stealing among the islands during the past year. Mr. Grey is in error and would make people believe that the case he quotes happened last summer, whereas the crime was committed late in the fall of the previous year, the case being disposed of in the courts only last summer; and permit me to point out for the information of Mr. Grey that the place where this deed is supposed to have been perpetrated is nearer Nanaimo than East Point, where all these atrocities are said to be prevalent

Nobody could take a deeper interest in the moral welfare of these islands than your correspondent, who was foremost in advocating through these columns the necessity of stationing a constable here, and I regret that Mr. Grey (for whom I have the highest respect) should allow this absurd contention to be rushed into print, which is calculated to prove a detriment to the settlement of the place. CORRESPONDENT.

Making Furniture Polish.

Here are two formulas that are often employed in making furniture polish: Shave very fine 3 ounces of white wax and add to it a gill of turpentine; let it stand for 24 hours; then cut into shavings half an ounce of hard soap and boil it in a gill of water and add thereto the wax and turpentine. If the furniture is very dirty, let it be cleaned with a little paraffin before applying the polish, as this will materially lighten the labor. Or take of linseed oil 1½ gills; turpentine, a gill; ground loaf sugar, a teaspoonful. Shake well together, rub it on the furniture with a piece of flannel and polish with a soft cloth.

Drying the Hair.

The hair will dry much more quickly after it has been washed if it is rubbed with warm towels than with merely dry ones. As fast as one becomes damp it should be thrown aside and a fresh, dry, warm one taken. When the hair is moderately dry after this, it should be brushed quite dry with warm brushes. This method imparts a luster to the hair which nothing else gives.

Household Hints.

Don't put the egg glasses in hot water.

Paint in the kitchen saves much "elbow grease."

Keep lemon juice handy to take stains off the hands.

A sickroom that needs cleaning may be made fresh and sweet without sweeping and without dust by wiping everything, carpet included, with a cloth wrung out of warm water in which there are a few drops of ammonia.

Clean a brass kettle by scouring with salt wet with vinegar before using for apple butter or other cooking.

Keep a book in which to enter recipes or useful hints on housekeeping. Page and index it for easy reference.

Before sewing new linen on the machine rub along the intended seam with yellow soap, or it may break the needle.

Vinegar and salt will clean the black crust off iron frying pans, but they should be thoroughly scoured afterward with sand soap and dried.

A large rug of linen crash placed under the sewing machine will catch threads, clippings and cuttings and save a deal of sweeping and dusting.

A severe paroxysm of coughing may be often arrested by a tablespoonful of glycerin in a wineglass of hot milk.

Purify your blood, tone up the system, and regulate the digestive organs by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists.

For choice nuts and raisins go to Fell & Co.'s, Fort street.

We cannot begin to tell you all we have in our January stock, but whatever you want in carpets, furniture or crockery, you can get at Weiler Bros.'

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1894.

ASSETS.

SINKING FUNDS.

Waterworks Loan By-law, 1873	$ 67,029 10	
Waterworks Amendment Act, 1875	49,195 10	
Waterworks Loan By-law, 1877	11,581 50	
Corporation By-law, 1878	14,851 20	
Public Lighting By-law, 1885	6,194 95	
Drainage By-law, 1885	1,939 00	
Waterworks By-law, 1886	11,247 20	
Streets and Bridge By-law, 1886	4,048 65	
Johnson Street Sewer By-law, 1888	2,632 25	
Waterworks By-law, 1888	1,759 35	
Streets Bridges and Cemetery By-law, 1889	4,981 60	
Waterworks $70,000 By-law, 1889	7,738 30	
Waterworks $60,000 By-law, 1889	6,638 30	
Pleasure Grounds By-law, 1889	2,763 70	
Fire Department By-law, 1889	1 631 00	
Flour Mill Bonus By-law, 1889	1,689 09	
City Hall Addition By-law, 1890	3 985 04	
Cemetery By-law, 1890	1,424 00	
Sewerage By law, 1890	11,328 75	
Public Market Site By-law, 1890	1,599 40	
Public Market Building, By-law, 1890	2,076 69	
Crematory By-law, 1890	895 07	
Agricultural Association By-law, 1891	2,150 85	
Loan City Victoria Act, 1892	11,613 35	
Street Loan By-law 1892	336 40	
Surface Drains By-law, 1893	2,132 80	
Educational Loan By-law, 1893	952 85	
Electric Light By-law, 1894	18 10	
Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital By-law, 1894	57 30	
Exhibition By-law, 1894	41 25	
Sewerage By-law, 1894	164 95	
		$237,701 09

MUNICIPAL TAXES AND FEES OUTSTANDING.

Water Rents	$ 9,493 79	
Cemetery Fees	48 75	
Trades Licenses	1,027 50	
Insurance Tax	600 00	
Land and Improvement Tax	68,910 66	
Board of Health Special Fund	9,363 73	
Market Rents	80 00	
		$ 89,524 43

BANK BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

General Account	$ 3,509 44	
Educational Loan Acct.	1,231 93	
Contract Deposit Acct.	3 453 53	
Board Health Fund	5,131 81	
City Victoria Act	75 20	
Surface Drains Account	731 55	
Electric Lights, 1894	23,529 83	
Sewerage, 1894	56,938 77	
Exhibition Loan, 1894	38 91	
Waterworks, 1894	148,143 36	
Gymnasium	5 65	
		242,789 98
B. C. Corporation Ltd. (Cromatory Loan)		10,000 99
J. Gosnell		59 98
Cash		1,097 75
Corporation of Victoria, being excess of liabilities over assets		1,468,476 76
		$2,049,650 98

LIABILITIES.

LOANS.

Waterworks, 1873	$ 92,500 00	
do 1875	50,000 00	
do 1877	20,000 00	
Corporation, 1878	20,000 00	
Public Lighting, 1885	16 000 00	
Drainage, 1885	5 000 00	
Waterworks, 1886	75,000 00	
Streets and Bridge, 1886	10,000 00	
Waterworks $70,000, 1889	70,000 00	
do $60,000, 1889	60,000 00	
Johnson St Sewer, 1888	30,000 00	
Waterworks, 1888	20,000 00	
Pleasure Grounds, 1889	25,000 00	
Fire Department, 1889	15,000 00	
Streets, Bridges and Cemetery, 1889	45 000 00	
Flour Mill Bonus, 1889	10,000 00	
City Hall Addition, 1890	35,000 00	
Cemetery, 1890	12,500 00	
Sewerage, 1890	300,000 00	
Public Market Site, 1890	45 000 00	
do Building, 1890	55,000 00	
Crematory, 1890	10,000 00	
Agricultural Association, 1891	25,000 00	
City Victoria Act, 1892	188,000 00	
Street Loan, 1892	25,000 00	
Surface Drains, 1893	125,000 00	
Educational, 1893	85,000 00	
Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, 1894	35,000 00	
Exhibition, 1894	25,000 00	
Sewerage, 1894	100,000 00	
Electric Lighting, 1894	55 000 00	
Waterworks, 1894	150,000 00	
Deposits for use of Streets	250 00	
Contract Deposit Account	3,453 53	
Pemberton Gymnasium	5 65	
Waterworks Current Account	170 869 30	
Unpaid Interest	1,132 50	
		$2,049,650 98

City Hall, January 7, 1895.
Certified Correct.
JAMES L. RAYMUR, Auditor.
CHARLES KENT, Treasurer.

Receipts and Expenditures, 1894.

RECEIPTS.

From January 1st to December 31st, 1894.

Cash on hand		$ 3,015 96
Bank of British North America—Balance 1st January, 1894		2,437 08
Land and Improvement Tax		179,658 12
Water Rates and Rents		50,689 93
Trades Licenses		10 070 00
Liquor		18,095 00
Provincial Revenue Tax		12,351 00
Fire Insurance Companies' Tax		9,975 00
Police Court Fines and Fees		4 463 25
Road Tax		3,430 00
Cemetery Fees		2,935 75
Dog Tax		712 60
Pound Fees		689 35
Market Rents and Fees		3 034 80
Miscellaneous Receipts		5,124 38
Provincial Government Education per capita grant		16,413 20
Provincial Government in aid of Fire Department		500 00
Provincial Government Refund under Section 109 Municipal Act, 1892		2,200 76
Interest		2,916 33
Interest from investment of Sinking Funds		8 232 40
		$342,935 91
Board of Health Fund—Balance on hand January 1st, 1894	$ 18,513 44	
Arrears	2,624 72	
Refunds re Darcy Island Leper Station	269 47	
Interest on above	435 85	
		$ 21,843 48
		$364,779 39

City Hall, January 7, 1895.
Certified correct. CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.

STATEMENT.

Showing details of miscellaneous receipts:

Street lines and grades	$ 150 00
Pensions from inmates of "Home for the Aged"	156 19
Donations from Capt. Power for "Home for the Aged"	500 00
Corporation of Vancouver refund	38 61
Sale of catalogues "Library"	18 00
Sale of hay and wood "Park"	104 00
Removal of building	10 00
Cash owing to J. H. Scolle, deceased for wages (buried at expense of the city)	6 00
Corporation seal	2 00
Searching minutes	25
Refund from Sewerage Loan, 1894, for pipe	4,050 00
Drivers' licenses	14 00
Registration of vehicles	75 00
Plumbers' licenses	25
	$ 5,124 38

City Hall, January 7, 1895. CHAS KENT, Treasurer.
Certified correct. JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.

EXPENDITURE.

From January 1st to December 31st, 1894.

SUMMARY.

I.	City Debt	$122,537 49
II.	Municipal Council	5,030 00
III.	Civic Salaries	67,118 84
IV.	City Institutions (maintenance)	37,560 62
V.	Buildings and Surveys	5,760 71
VI.	Streets, Bridges and Sidewalks	29,893 99
VII.	Miscellaneous Expenditure	25 550 45
VIII.	Education	44,936 62
IX.	Board of Health	16,711 67
		$355,100 39

City Hall, January 7, 1895. CHAS KENT, Treasurer.
Certified correct. JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.

DETAILED EXPENDITURE.

Statement showing the expenditure for 1894 as brought to account in the treasury of the City of Victoria from 1st January to 31st December, 1894.

I. CITY DEBT—

Interest on Debentures	$75,212 90	
Guarantee of Interest, Victoria & Sidney Railway	9,000 00	
Interest under annual Loan By-law, 1894	2,233 53	
		$ 86,446 43
Sinking Funds	$27,553 48	
Interest from Investment of Sinking Funds	8,232 40	
		$ 35,785 88
Brokerage and Exchange		305 18
		$122,537 49

II. MUNICIPAL COUNCIL—

The Mayor	$ 1,700 00
The Aldermen	3,330 00
	$ 5,030 00

III. CIVIC SALARIES—

Treasurer's Office	$ 4,157 29
City Clerk's Office	2,880 00
Assessor's Office	2,475 00
Janitor	731 25
Temporary assistance, all departm'ts	411 50
Waterworks	4,672 45
Public Works	7,297 19
Cemetery	1 016 20
Park	787 50
Police	21,987 86
Fire Department	13,120 50
Library	731 20
Pound	910 50
Home for Aged and Infirm	600 00
Public Market	900 00
Street Lighting	4,470 10
	$ 67,118 84

IV. CITY INSTITUTIONS (MAINTENANCE)—

Waterworks	$ 10 328 87
Cemetery	3,107 61
Pound	101 85
Park	1 5 1 76
Police	5 587 45
Fire Department	6,415 35
Library	426 40
Street Lighting	5,275 38
Home for Aged and Infirm	3,778 41
Public Market	292 96
Sewerage	744 55
	$ 37.560 62

V. BUILDINGS AND SURVEYS—

City Hall Additions and Repairs	$ 2,601 10
Market Property	489 67
Fire Halls	874 57
Electric Light Building	28 00
Furniture	514 30
Defining Streets	498 25
Naming Streets	100 00
Survey Elk Lake Watershed	674 82
	$ 5,760 71

VI. STREETS, BRIDGES AND SIDEWALKS—

For all purposes	$ 29,893 99

VII. MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE—

Election Expenses	$ 775 15
Advertising and Printing	3,980 10
Stationery	923 32
Postage	280 00
Telegrams and Messenger Service	87 50
Telephone Service	1,424 00
Fuel and Light	2,287 66
Hacks and Express	208 25
Fire Insurance	1,749 00
Legal Advisers' Annual Retaining Fee	500 00
Legal Expenses	2 300 85
Refunds	182 16
Charitable Aid Fund	2,163 87
Commission on Revenue Collections	1,274 16
Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital	2,000 00
B. C. Agricultural Association	825 00
Queen's Birthday Celebration	1,000 00
Relief Work	1,000 00
Miscellaneous not detailed	2 589 43
	$ 25.550 45

VIII. EDUCATION—

Board of School Trustees	$ 11,025 62
Teachers' Salaries	33,911 00
	$ 44,936 62

IX. BOARD OF HEALTH—

Salaries	$ 2 783 69
Garbage Contract	8,395 00
Darcy Island Station for Lepers	1 724 12
Isolation Hospital	1,791 93
Morgue	779 95
For all other purposes	1,236 98
	$16.711 67

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Loan under Authority of the Crematory By-Law.

1894. Jan. 1. Balance on hand	$10 543 86	Paid interest on Coupons	$ 1,000 00
Accrued interest	457 13	Balance on hand 31 Dec., 1894	10,000 99
	$11,000 99		$11,000 99

Certified Correct. JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.
City Hall, January 7, 1895. CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Loan under authority of the City of Victoria Act, 1892.

Bonds sold	$ 6,000 00	Balance 31 December, 1893	$ 6,087 17
Premium on same	150 00	Expenditure to do	46 10
Accrued interest	2 57	Balance on hand	75 20
Interest on debentures from 15 December, 1893, to 22 February, 1894	56 70		
	$ 6 209 27		$ 6,209 27

Certified Correct. JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.
City Hall, January 7 1895. CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Loan under Authority of the Educational Loan By-Law, 1893.

1894. Jan. 1 Balance on hand	$ 45,272 66	Expenditure to 31st Dec., 1894	$44 624 53
Accrued Interest	583 80	Balance on hand, " "	1,231 93
	$45.856 46		$45,856 46

Certified correct. JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor
City Hall, Jan. 7, 1895. CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Loan under authority of the Surface Drains By-Law, 1893.

1894. Jan. 1—Balance on hand	$58,371 06	Expenditure to 31st Dec., 1894	$58,354 31
Accrued interest	714 80	Balance	731 55
	$59,085 86		$59 085 86

Certified correct. JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.
City Hall, January 7, 1895. CHAS KENT, Treasurer

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Loan under authority of the Electric Lighting By-Law, 1894.

Bonds sold	$55,000 00	Expenditure to 31st Dec., 1894	$32,070 62
Accrued interest	559 05	Balance	23,529 83
	$55 559 05		$55,559 05

Certified correct. JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.
City Hall, Jan. 7, 1895. CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Loan under authority of the Sewerage Loan By-Law, 1890.

1894. Jan. 1—To balance on hand	$ 90 20	Transfer to Sewerage account, 1894	$ 92 70
Accrued Interest	2 50		
	$ 92 70		$ 92 70

Certified correct, JAS. L RAYMUR, Auditor.
City Hall, January 7, 1895. CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Loan under authority of the Sewerage Loan By-Law, 1894.

Amount of Bonds sold	$100,000 00	Discount on Bonds	$ 440 00
Accrued Interest	980 70	Expenditure to Dec. 31st, 1894	43 694 63
Amount from Sewerage acc't, 1890	92 70	Balance on hand	56,938 77
	$101 073 40		$101 673 40

Certified correct, JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.
City Hall, January 7, 1895. CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Loan under authority of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital By-Law, 1824.

Amount of bonds sold	$ 35,000 00	Discount on bonds	$ 154 00
		Expenditure to 31 December, 1894	34,816 00
	$ 35,000 00		$ 35,000 00

Certified Correct. JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.
City Hall, Jan. 7, 1895. CHAS KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Loan under authority of the Exhibition Loan By-Law, 1894.

Amount of bonds sold	$ 25,000 00	Discount on bonds	$ 110 00
		Expenditure to 31 December, 1894	24,851 09
		Balance on hand	38 91
	$ 25 000 00		$ 25,000 00

Certified Correct. JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.
City Hall, Jan. 7, 1895. CHAS. KENT. Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Loan under Authority of the Water Works Loan By-Law, 1894.

Amount of Bonds sold	$150 000 00	Expenditure to 31st Dec., 1894	$ 4,700 89
Premium on " "	2,340 00	Balance	148,143 36
Accrued Interest	504 25		
	$152 844 25		$152 844 25

Certified correct. JAS. L. RAYMUR. Auditor.
City Hall, January 7, 1895. CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

Balance Sheet Broad Street Local Improvement, Dec. 31, 1894.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Cash, Bank B. N. A.	$1,757 40	Loan	$10,788 00
Corporation of Victoria, being excess of liabilities over assets	9,030 60		
	$10,788 00		$10,788 00

Certified correct, JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.
City Hall, January 7, 1895. CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Broad Street Local Improvement Assessment By-Law, 1892.

1894. Jan. 1—To balance	$ 1,450 65	Interest on Debentures	564 00
Accrued Interest	68 28	Balance on hand 31st December, 1894	1,757 40
Assessments	8 2 87		
	$ 2,321 80		$ 2,321 80

Certified correct, JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.
City Hall, January 7, 1895. CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Pemberton Gymnasium Account.

To cash received from Executors Estate J. D. Pemberton	$ 3,000 00	Expenditure to 31st December, 1894	$ 3,015 80
Accrued interest	21 45	Balance	5 65
	$ 3 021 45		$ 3.021 45

Certified correct, JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.
City Hall, January 7, 1895. CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

VICTORIA
REPRESENTATIVE BUSINESS FIRMS
OF
JOBBERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

LANGLEY & CO.
Wholesale Druggists
Established 1858.

MINCE MEAT. MINCE MEAT.
Four tons, in 1-lb. glass jars and 5 lb. wooden pails. FIT FOR A KING The best ever put upon the B C. market. Manufactured and wholesale by
FALCONER'S VINEGAR, PICKLE & JAM WORKS,
126 and 128 Fort Street.
Telephone 473. Victoria, B.C.

BOUCHERAT & CO.
IMPORTERS OF
Wines and Liquors.

LENZ & LEISER,
Wholesale Dry Goods
LARGEST STOCK IN THE PROVINCE.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1895.

THE THERMOMETER.

ESQUIMALT STATION, Jan. 17, 1895.
Report for 24 hours ending 9 p.m.

1 a. m..	35°	Mean 36	The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:
5 a. m.	36		
9 a. m..	35	Highest 37	5 a.m.—Calm.
1 p. m..	37		1 p.m.—8 N.
5 p. m..	36	Lowest 34°	9 p.m.—12 N. W.
9 p. m..	35°		Rain—0.08.

Average state of weather—Cloudy.

E. BAYNES REED, Observer.

THIS PAPER

IS ON SALE AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES IN THE UNITED STATES:

SAN FRANCISCO—

Palace Hotel News Stand.
L. P. Fisher, Room 11, Merchants' Exchange.

SEATTLE—

A. T. Lundberg & Co., 2d and Pike streets.
J. T. Riggs, P.O. News Stand.
Ward's News Stand, 109 Columbia.
Allair & Staemfli, 104 S. 2d street.
Butler Hotel News Stand.
Rainier Grand News Stand.
Norther Hotel News Stand.
Lowman & Hanford, 616 Front street.
The Calvert Co., 716 Front street.
Gillman News Stand, Yesler avenue and Commercial street.
Taft & Clark, 2d and Mad'son streets.
Standly, W. P., 518 2d street.
Sutton & Allen, 2d street.
Arlington Hotel News Stand.
The Puget Sound News Company.

TACOMA—

News Stand, Tacoma Hotel.
Funk's Book Store, corner 11th street and Pacific avenue.

PORT TOWNSEND—

French & Springer's.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamer CHARMER from Vancouver—Mrs A B Winchester, H E Newton, Mrs Kelson and children, T E Kitchen, H Darling, G Farron, Capt Soule, Mrs Taylor, A P Luxton, C W Stone, A Ronald, A M Bullock, C A Holland, W L Ogle, S Tollemarche, C W Murray, H E Bradley, Alice Noble, F. Fisher, W H Kelson, A Reid, A B Calder, D McGillivray, B J Short, B J Taylor and U J Douglas.

Per Steamer ROSALIE from the Sound—Miss Jenns, H H and Mrs Maden, J S Palmer, James Jackson, F G Richards, A Lounds, R Eurick, M Manly and Miss McGinnis.

Per Str. CITY OF KINGSTON from the Sound—A F Hall, W J Taylor, Mrs Smith, F Simms, L Warburton, Lee Whalen, Hazel Ross, Jno Mehan, O A Copeland, C James, May Williams, Capt. Jones, C Miller and W J Cassock.

CONSIGNEES.

Per Steamer CHARMER from Vancouver—F C Davidge, H W, H W H, K Y, A Wainbe, S M, Y C L, Martin & R, Thos Brownlee, J Piercy & Co, M W Waitt, C Meredith, R J Nott, Rev G H Raby, Lenz & Leiser, Langley & Co, B C Cattle Co, Braden Bros, C A Godson, E B Marvin, F M Yorke, F Norris, F C Gamble care Jno Parsons, Miss Richards, M P Franck, Todd & Son, T W Thompson, W J Pendray, W Hazlett, W Blackie and Dom Exp Co.

Per Steamer ROSALIE from the Sound—M W Waitt & Co, C A Holland, R T Williams, R B Oxley, Fell & Co, D H Ross & Co, and A R Johnson & Co.

Per Str CITY OF KINGSTON from the Sound—A R Johnson, Weiler Bros, W K Leighton, J E & Co, Hastie & Bannerman, Oppenheimer Bros, Brackman & Ker and N P Exp Co.

DIED.

JONES—On the 16th instant, Lavina Jones, a native of St. John, New Brunswick, aged 89 years.

The funeral will take place on Friday at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, 35 Henry street, Rock Bay.

FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Continued from page One.

right and left, but gave no signs of welcome. There was an occasional hurrah, but no attempt to raise a hearty cheer. Two men even shouted: "Long live Brisson."

Mounted lancers surrounded the carriage after M. Faure entered it and escorted him to the station. Outside the palace there were a half dozen cheers for Faure and two or three for Brisson when the president entered the train. The train was a special one and very slow. It reached the St. Lazare station in Paris, five minutes past nine. By that time the news of the election had spread far and wide and a vast throng had gathered in the Place du Havre outside the station. The President was received with a few cheers but there was no enthusiasm. He drove directly to the Palace Elysee. A force of 500 detectives went to Versailles and the strength of the police there was greatly increased, it being feared that the anarchists would seize the opportunity afforded by the crisis to throw bombs or commit other outrages.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

Going Home to Die.

MONTREAL, Jan. 17.—Ex-Detective J. Fahey, who has served almost seven years in the St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary for his part in the celebrated Grand Trunk robbery, is dying of consumption, and Sir Charles H. Tupper, minister of justice, has been petitioned to release him. Sir Charles has recommended his pardon to Lord Aberdeen. Probably the dying convict will be a free man in a few days, and will be able to spend his remaining days with his friends. Fahey was sentenced to fourteen years in March 1888.

Subornation of Perjury.

MONTREAL, Jan. 17.—Before Judge Desnoyers, Maggie Connell pleaded guilty of perjury and admitted that detective Flynn had put her up to swear falsely.

NANAIMO ELECTIONS.

Result of the Civic Contest in the Coal City.

NANAIMO, Jan. 17—(Special)—The contest for Mayor proved most interesting. Mr. Quennell started out with a small majority. Then Wilson forged ahead and Quennell piled up about 35 ahead, and here it hung until the aldermanic votes began to be counted, when it was found that many votes for Mayor had gone astray into these boxes. Slowly Wilson began to cut down the majority of his opponent, until at one time it stood at only four. Then Quennell began to gain and won by a majority of 10. The new board is as follows:

Mayor—E. Quennell.

Aldermen—North Ward: Sinclair, Dobeson, Planta. Central Ward: Davison, Tagert, Pleace. South Ward: McDonald, Cooking, Bradley.

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COMPLETELY ROTTEN.

The Lexow Committee's Report on the Deepest Depths of Official Corruption.

Tribute for Tammany Exacted From the Lowest and Most Abandoned Classes.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The report of the Lexow committee, which has been investigating the police department of New York, will be presented to the senate at Albany to-morrow. The report says in part: "In presenting this report it is not the intention of your committee to submit a comprehensive analysis of the work performed and the results attained, but rather to accentuate the salient features of a record which when closely scrutinized will disclose conditions in a department of the municipal government undreamed of at the time of the inception of the inquiry and justly challenging the most serious attention of the legislature. The record shows a total of 10,576 pages of proceedings. This does not include a mass of documentary exhibits which were read and considered in the evidence for the purpose of information. Of this testimony 1,077 pages embrace the subject matter of police interference at the polls, and the balance, or almost 9,500 pages, refers to the subject matter of blackmail, extortion and corruption. In all 678 witnesses were examined, of whom some 81 were examined on the first and 597 on the second branch of the inquiry. In all about 3,000 subpoenas were served, of which 2,750 were with reference to the second branch of inquiry.

Regarding the first branch of the investigation, that relating to police interference at the polls and other unlawful acts in connection with elections, the committee says: "It is not intended in this report to enter upon any extended analysis of the testimony taken. The results of the investigation may, however, be properly summarized in the general statement that it has been conclusively shown that in a very large number of the electoral districts of the city of New York almost every conceivable crime against the elective franchise was either committed or permitted by the police, invariably in the interests of the dominant Democratic organization of the city of New York commonly called Tammany Hall.

The crimes thus committed or permitted by the police may be classified as follows: Arrest and brutal treatment of Republican voters, watchers and workers, open violation of the election laws, canvassing for Tammany Hall candidates, invasion of election booths, forcing of Tammany Hall upon Republican voters, general intimidation of the voters by the police directly and by Tammany Hall captains in the precinct and with the concurrence of the police, colonization of voters, illegal legislation and repeating, aided and knowingly permitted by the police, the denial to Republican voters and election district officers of their legal rights and privileges, etc. It may be stated as characteristic of the conditions shown to exist by a cloud of witnesses, that the police conducted themselves at the several polling places upon the principle that they were there not as guardians of the public peace to enforce law and order, but for the purpose of acting as agents of Tammany Hall, in securing to the candidates of that organization, by means fair or foul, the largest possible majorities.

It is a significant fact that the police captains whose principles were specially considered in this connection were appointed by the president of the board of police, and one of the most conspicuous leaders of Tammany Hall, at the instance of that organization, and one of them, when informed that wathers had been sent to the polls at the instance of local reform associations, to aid in securing an honest vote and count, called the officers of his command together and instructed them that if those silk-stockings interfered they should land them on their heads. The evidence shows, moreover, that partisan bias did not stop the captains, but that in 1892 the president of the police board himself just previous to the presidential election in defiance of the superintendent of police gave direction to the assembled captains, which if carried into effect would have caused riot and bloodshed at the polls, and would have precipitated encounters between the police and the U. S. marshals. The evidence taken as a whole indicates that the department was permeated by the influence of Tammany Hall. Thus we find police captains and inferior officers of so called Republican proclivities actually enrolling themselves as members in Democratic clubs, notably the Pequod club, of which a police commissioner was president.

Regarding the blackmailing of the proprietors and keepers of houses of ill-repute, the testimony upon this subject taken as a whole establishes conclusively the fact that this variety of vice was regularly and systematically licensed by the police of the city. The system had reached such a perfection in detail that the inmates of the several houses were numbered and classified and a rateable charge placed upon each proprietor, or in cases of houses of assignation the number of rooms occupied and the prices charged were reduced to a monthly rate which was collected within a few days of the first of the month. This was true apparently with reference to all disorderly houses, except in the case of a few specially favored ones. The prices ran from $25 to $50 monthly, depending upon the considerations aforesaid, besides fixed sums for the opening of new houses, of the resumption of "business" in old or temporarily abandoned houses, for "initiation fees" designated as an additional gratuity for captains upon their transfer into new precincts. The established fee for opening and initiating appears to have been $500. Thus it appears that the transfers of captains, ostensibly made for the purpose of reform and enforcing the discontinuance of the practice, the prevalence of which seems to have been generally understood, resulted only in the extortion from these criminal places of additional blackmail. The evidence shows clearly that raids made by detectives of the City Vigilance League and the arrests caused by them and an aroused public sentiment had compelled the police authorities to some degree of activity.

The demands of blackmailing officials had increased until these people found that all of their gains were being wrested from them in the form of extortion. They had been compelled, too, during the autumn of 1893 to close at times and had then been permitted to re-open as they testified on the "quiet." They had become impoverished by systematic exactions and when finally your committee was appointed the protection promised them had been withdrawn temporarily, and their houses closed under the promise that as soon as your committee had performed its labors they would be permitted to reopen. In the meanwhile their resources failed them, and as time went on they found themselves confronted by conditions that rendered a reopening of their houses impossible. It was this condition which probably more than any other fact, was instrumental in securing their testimony before your committee. As an evidence of the perfect system to which this traffic has been reduced, your committee refers to that part of the testimony which shows that in more than one instance the police officials refused to allow keepers of disorderly houses to continue their business, threatening them with prosecution if they attempted to do so and substantially expounding the proposition that they were there for the purpose of making money to share with the police.

As an evidence of the extraordinary conditions to which the system had given rise it is proper to call your attention to the fact that in a number of cases women, who as keepers of disorderly houses had paid thousand of dollars for police protection, had become reduced to the verge of starvation while those who had exacted blackmail from them were living in luxury. Their houses had been furnished out of the earnings of these women or they were wearing ornaments or jewelry purchased by them, and the furniture of their houses had been paid for by those whom they had protected in the commission of crime. The evidence established furthermore that not only the proprietors of disorderly houses paid for their illegal privileges, but the outcasts of society pay patrolmen on their posts for permission to solicit on the public highways, dividing their earnings with them and often, as appears by proof, when brought before police magistrates and committed to the penitentiary for disorderly conduct in default of bail, they compounded their sentences and secured bail for $15 to the clerk of the court, and were then released again to ply their calling and become victims as before. The same method of subdividing the city into districts seemed to have been adopted with reference to this class of crime. From their evidence and abundant corroboration, it appears conclusively that a very heavy traffic of this kind has been systematically carried on by the swindlers, who, in exchange for protection, divided a large part of their ill-gotten gains with the police.

Professional abortionists were permitted to ply their awful trade, submitting to be plucked by the police from time to time. One notorious "doctor" was bled to the amount of $2,825 in six weeks, and his case implicated headquarters detectives, the sergeant in command of a police squad and the police justice. But the evidence of blackmail and extortion does not rest alone on the evidence of criminals or persons accused of the commission of crime. It has already been proven that boot-blacks, push-cart and fruit vendors as well as keepers of sodawater stands, corner grocerymen, sailmakers with flagpoles extending a few feet beyond the place which they occupy, boxmakers, provision dealers, wholesale dry goods merchants and builders who are compelled at times to use the sidewalk and street, and steamboat and steamship companies who require police service on their docks, those who gave public exhibitions, and, in fact, all persons and all classes of persons whose business is subject to the supervision of the police, or who may be reported as violating ordinances, or who may require the aid of the police, have contributed sums to the vast amounts which flow into the stationhouses, and which, after leaving something of the nature of a deposit, flow on higher.

If any doubt remained as to the conclusiveness of the evidence upon the various matters hereinbefore set forth, the confessions made in the last stages of the investigation finally dissipated them. Until the confession by Capt. Creeden of the purchase of his appointment, your committee had been unable to prove by direct evidence the existence of that evil. Much appeared in the testimony pointing to methods employed for the evasion of the civil service regulations. Much testimony was secured from citizens who had loaned candidates at about the time of their appointment exactly $300. Capt. Creeden's confession of the payment of $15,000 to secure promotion to a captaincy, and Captain Schmittberger's testimony confessing that he had been the go-between in securing the appointment of another captain in consideration of the payment of $12,000, establishes at least the prevalence of that evil.

Respecting the interference of politicians, the report says: "Not only does it appear that appointments have been made largely as the result of political influence but even the President of the board testified that he was largely guided by political considerations in the making of his appointments and district leaders, as appears from the testimony of civil justice Roesch, deem it a part of their duty as political leaders to interest themselves in securing appointments, promotions, transfers and assignments of men from place to place in the various precincts." The committee recommends a continuance of its powers with an increase of its scope to include every branch of the municipal government, but states that it does not deem it best to initiate or pursue any further investigation except by request of the mayor and then only as to such departments as he suggests.

The final recommendations of the committee summarized are: "The concentration of all executive powers in the hands of the superintendent of police, making the board of police by law a bi-partizan board—civil service to control promotions—placing the mandatory limit for retirement at thirty years service, and allowing discretionary retirement after twenty years; a system of auditing the account; a radical reorganization of the department by special commissioners appointed for the purpose, upon whom shall be conferred, subject to approval of the mayor, the absolute power of dismissal of any persons in the department.

The report is accompanied with three proposed bills. The first provides for the organization of a commission, the second for a bi-partisan board of police commissioners and increasing the powers of superintendents, and the third amending the police pension bill. Senators Lexow, Pound, O'Connor and Robertson agree on all points of the report. Senator Brately concurs in everything except the bi-partisan board. He advocates a single headed police department and a separate bi-partisan election bureau. Senator Cantor non-concurs and will make a minority report.

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PROVINCIAL SURVEYORS.

Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Meeting and the Officers Elected Yesterday.

The fourth annual meeting of the Provincial Land Surveyors Association was held in Victoria yesterday in one of the committee rooms of the city hall. The president, E. B. Hermon, of Vancouver, read his annual address, and a number of papers relating to subjects of special interest to the profession were read by various members.

The following officers were elected: President, H. B. Smith, C. E., of Victoria; vice-president, C. A. Stoess, of New Westminster; executive committee, E. B. McKay, J. H. Gray and H. M. Burwell; secretary-treasurer, J. H. Macgregor, of Victoria.

In the evening the association held their annual dinner in Hotel Victoria, the retiring president, E. B. Hermon, in the chair. On his left were Hon. Premier Davie, Hon. J. H. Turner, E. A. Wilmot, city engineer, and H. B. Smith, the new president; on his right were Hon. G. B. Martin, chief commissioner; Tom Kains, surveyor general, and J. H. Gray, C.E. The vice chairs were occupied by E. B. McKay and J. H. Brownlee, the company altogether consisting of thirty covers.

After the excellent repast provided by host Escalet, the royal toast was loyally honored.

Tom Kains, surveyor-general, proposed in a few well-chosen words, "The Province," which was first responded to by the Premier, who paid high tribute to the late Chief Commissioner, Hon. F. G. Vernon, whom he termed not only the prince of good fellows, but a loyal friend and an able administrator of the department of which he was so long the head. The present commissioner, the surveyor-general and the staff of the land department were complimented on the large amount of work performed by them with the assistance of the surveyors in surveying available sections of land throughout the province, thus providing data for settlers whereby they could readily and intelligently go on the land. This was in great contrast to the former system, where it was almost impossible for a would-be settler to locate himself. The Premier also contrasted the present financial position of the province with that of some years ago. Where they now ranked side by side in the money markets of the world with Canada and Ceylon, while Australasia was not in it with them, it was not so long ago that the province could only secure a loan at six per cent. He gave credit to the present finance minister, Hon. Mr. Turner, for doing much to bring about this happy state of affairs. Many blamed the government for borrowing money, but he believed it to be the correct policy and was assured that this would be amply demonstrated by the results achieved. Hon. Mr. Davie referred at some length to the financial policy of his government, his remarks being received with much approval, and closed by thanking the gentlemen about the board for their courtesy and generous reception.

Hon. Mr. Turner also replied, making a very happy speech, interspersed with humor. In closing he also referred to the proposed provincial loan and said the province was not only in the fore-front in the money markets of the world, but it was a remarkable fact that British Columbia was nearly in line with even Great Britain itself. He also referred to the fact that people were looking to the land for a means of livelihood, and was pleased to tell them that he had many requests for information as to whether small holdings could be secured. He believed after all that it was this method of small farms and mixed farming which was the most valuable to the province in augmenting its wealth and in producing satisfactory results to the farmers. There was plenty of land for this system of farming—places for hundreds of thousands of settlers. It was this portion of its population that had made England great, for it was they who paid the bulk of the taxes, and fought its battles cheerfully.

Hon. Mr. Martin also replied, telling some of his experiences as a pioneer thirty-three years ago. He paid a high compliment to the late Commissioner. No one regretted his defeat more than he (Mr. Martin). He trusted that he would give as good satisfaction in his administration of the department as his predecessor. It would be his earnest endeavor so to do, for it was his opinion that on the success of the land department depended in a great measure the prosperity of the province.

At the suggestion of the chairman, the company gave the three ministers "For they are jolly good fellows," in a rousing way.

Mr. W. Collaston gave "Out on the Deep," in grand voice.

"Our Sister Societies," was well responded to by H. B. Smith, C.E.

"Absent Friends," was toasted by Mr. McGregor. He regretted the absence of Hon. Messrs. Pooley and Baker, who had been present on a previous occasion. While there were some among them who perhaps had voted against the government, the association as a body and as individuals were determined to do all in their power to aid them in the work of benefiting the province. He referred to the fact that they were going to ask a few changes in the laws relating to their profession, and desired to impress upon them that while these changes would be of benefit to the land surveyor they were chiefly in the general interest of the province. They simply asked that the profession should receive fair consideration at the hands of the government.

In replying to the "Learned Professions," Hon. Mr. Davie said that while he was not aware of the changes to be asked for, he would say that if they were designed to raise the standard of their profession they would receive favorable consideration. He believed that the various learned professions were entitled to protection, for by granting them reasonable protection they were protecting society at large.

After concluding his remarks, the Premier gave his famous song "Sarah's Young Man" which was vociferously demanded by all present.

"The Press" was proposed by J. B. Brownlee and responded to by W. H. Ellis and M. Egan.

"Our New Officers," given by W. L. Drewry, was responded to by President Smith and Secretary-Treasurer McGregor.

Messrs. Kains, John, McKay and Roberts replied briefly to the toast to "The Land Office Staff," while Hon. Mr. Martin added a few remarks.

"The Ladies" was well responded to by Mr. J. H. Gray, C. E., Mart Egan telling a couple of stories in his best style.

Mr. Woolaston gave several songs, including "Tommy Atkins," much to the delight of the company.

Hon. Mr. Davie proposed the health of M. Escalet, and complimented him on the excellence of the dinner. The company sang the "Marseillaise," and M. Escalet briefly replied.

After a further time pleasantly spent the company separated with "Auld Lang Syne."

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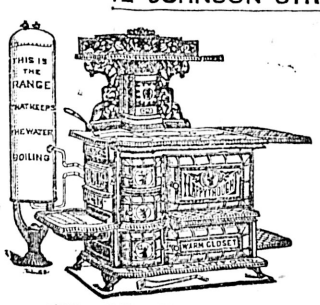

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